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SEA AND AIR



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THE AIR CORPS BILL AND WHAT IT MEANS.

BY CONGRESSMAN W. FRANK JAMES
Acting Chairman House Committee on
Military Affairs.



THE Air Corps bill which passed the House of Representatives on May 5 is the result of a study of this question by the Committee on Military Affairs of the House which covers a period of seven years. I was Chairman of a sub-committee of the Military Committee in 1919 which first considered the subject of aviation. On that Committee with me were Mr. Morin, the present Chairman of the Military Committee, Mr. Fisher, a member of the Committee and Mr. La Guardia, a member of the House. The bills under consideration at that time were introduced by Mr. Kahn, Mr. Morin, Mr. Hull, and Mr. Curry. Since that time, the subject of the proper place of aviation in national defense and the proper development of the Air Service has been under continuous study, not only by the Committee on Military Affairs but by many other committees, boards and agencies, as well as by the War Department.

The bill which passed the House on May 5 was framed by the Committee itself after a thorough consideration of the reports and recommendations made by the Lampert Committee of the House of Representatives and the Morrow Board, as well as after long and extended hearings held during the present Congress by the Military Committee.

Bill Is a Compromise.

The bill represents not the views of any particular member of the Committee, nor of any particular group of the Committee. It is a compromise which was arrived at after several weeks of intensive discussion around the table, where each one of the 21 members took an active part in the discussion. When the bill was finally reported out, it was done so by unanimous vote of the Committee and with the understanding that even though there were some provisions of the bill to which perhaps some member might have an objection, the bill would be supported on the floor of the House by all the members of the Committee.

As an illustration of the spirit in which this agreement was made, I might call attention to the fact that I, myself, had proposed in the Committee the proposition which would require that all three Brigadier Generals of the Air Service should be flying officers. Yet when that proposition was presented to the House I voted against it. It was because each member of the Committee went to the floor in that same spirit that the bill passed without any opposition.

The main feature, of course, of the bill is section 10 which provides for the five-year development program. This program is comprehensive and yet is conservative and not inconsistent with the size and strength of our other military forces nor with the present economic program of the government. It brings the aviation branch of the Army to a position which its importance in the scheme of national defense deserves.

Strength of Corps.

As is stated in the report of the Committee, "It is proposed to bring the strength of the Air Corps to 1650 regular officers and 15,000 enlisted men without taking this increase away from the other arms."

It is realized by members of the Committee that the increases called for in this bill for the development of the five-year program can be made only by increasing

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Navy Funds for 1926 and 1927 Compared

The Navy appropriation bill for the fiscal year of 1927 carries a total of \$319,659,975, which is a gain of \$2,247,747 over the total appropriation of 1926. The appropriation for the latter year was \$317,492,328. The following are tables of comparison of the appropriations for the years 1926 and 1927:

	Appropriations For 1926.	Final Estimates Nov. 1925.	Act For 1927.
Pay of the Navy	\$117,000,000	\$120,000,000	\$119,353,500
Provisions	19,500,000	19,961,000	19,297,000
Aviation	14,700,000	18,900,000	18,335,233
(Note: \$4,100,000 contract authorization again added.)			
Engineering	19,500,000	19,500,000	19,150,000
Construction and Repair	17,000,000	17,100,000	16,950,000
Increase of the Navy	28,440,000	29,826,000	28,275,000
Fuel and Transportation	12,400,000	14,750,000	12,950,000
Transportation and Recruiting	4,900,000	4,700,000	4,664,000
Naval Reserve	3,900,000	3,600,000	3,320,860
Ordnance and Ordnance Stores	10,375,259	10,625,000	10,625,000
Maintenance and Repairs	1,040,000	1,040,000	1,040,000
Pay, Marine Corps	15,000,000	15,000,000	14,970,347
Maint. S & A	9,500,000	9,500,000	9,500,000
Maint. Yards and Docks	6,750,000	6,350,000	7,000,000

Total of direct appropriation for Navy: \$317,492,328. \$320,725,030. \$319,659,975.
[Note: In addition for 1927, \$14,157,000 is made available through transfers, authorizations and reappropriations, making total of \$334,882,030.
The actual appropriations for 1926 were \$300,502,328, of which \$17,000,000 was carried over from 1925 and it includes, \$4,100,000 aviation contract authorization.]

SENATE COMMITTEES REPORT AIR BILLS

Substantial changes have been made by the Senate Military Committee in the bill passed by the House creating the Air Corps of the Army.

The Naval Aviation bill passed by the House will be reported to the Senate by the Naval Committee without material alteration.

The most important changes made by the Senate Committee in the Army bill are as follows:

1—Fixing the enlisted strength of the Air Corps at 15,000 men, instead of adding 6,240 as contemplated by the House.

2—Specifying that in time of peace the Chief of the Air Corps, at least two of the three Brigadier Generals, and at least 90 percent of the officers in each grade below that of Brigadier General, shall be flying officers.

3—Elimination of the La Guardia amendment as to the number of hours an officer shall fly before being designated a flying officer, and merely defining a flying officer as one who has received an aeronautical rating as a pilot of service types of aircraft, and in time of war, also one who has received an aeronautical rating as an observer.

4—Elimination of all reference to increased pay for air mechanics.

5—Authorizing the Secretary of War to appoint Air Officers to temporary field rank two grades above the permanent rank of the officer appointed instead of one as provided by the House bill.

6—Elimination of the House provision establishing Air Sections of the General Staff on the ground that this has been done administratively.

Qualifications for Chief.

7—Provision that during the period of seven years any appointment as Chief of the Air Corps shall be made from among officers of any grade of not less than 15 years commissioned service; and as assistants from among officers of any grade of not less than 15 years commissioned service.

8—Elimination of the sections directing the Secretary of War to extend War Department aviation facilities to private commercial aircraft and authorizing the President to designate regions over which aircraft shall not fly, these authorizations being covered by the Commercial bill already passed.

9—Elimination of the authorization of 10 airships in the building program, but retention of balloons for training purposes, and the number of additional airplanes for the five-year program at 1800.

10—Distribution of the total increase in personnel and equipment over a five-year

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CONGRESS REPULSES PACIFISTS' ATTACK

THE Welsh bill, proposing the abolition of compulsory military training in land grant colleges, is dead.

The Army and Navy Journal can make this announcement with pardonable pride, for the illuminating articles on pacifist operations in the United States which it has been running, were considered by the House Military Affairs Committee in reaching the above decision.

Thus, the first assault upon the National Defense Act of 1920 has been repelled. While the pacifist organizations realize they have sustained a body blow, they are seeking to cover up their wound by charging that when before the committee they were heckled and insulted and not given a fair opportunity to present their arguments.

As a matter of fact, the Committee sat in continuous session for two days to hear the proponents and opponents of the Welsh bill. One day was devoted to each side, so that the pacifists might have every opportunity to submit the grounds upon which the Committee should act favorably. Indeed, the Committee went so far as to place first upon the witness stand the proponents of the bill, and then heard those opposed to it.

John Nevin Sayre, Chairman of the "Committee on Militarism in Education," was present during the first day's session, and was given on two distinct occasions the opportunity to take the witness stand. He did not avail himself of the invitation extended to him. Mr. James, Acting Chairman of the Committee, before the hearings closed, specifically declared the willingness of the Committee to hear any additional witnesses in support of the Welsh bill. Mr. Sayre did not respond. Now, it is understood, Mr. Sayre has made charges of unfairness on the part of the Committee, and misstatements of fact by some of the witnesses. Indeed, he has gone so far as to intimate that he may bring suit for libel but how he can sue Congress or a witness appearing before a Congressional Committee is a question on which doubtless he is as well informed as he is on the alleged militarism of the youth of the country by the Government of the United States.

The testimony adduced by the Committee in connection with the Garland Fund and the Civil Liberties Union also has given the Pacifist organization a turn, and they are claiming misrepresentation and misstatement, and demanding correction. If Mr. Sayre desires to appear personally before the Committee, there is no question it would be delighted to have him do so; and he will be requested to talk freely, and his books and papers, if

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NAVY PERSONNEL BILLS ARE PROGRESSING

Personnel legislation for the Navy is making slow but sure progress.

The House on Wednesday passed the bill (H. R. 11355) postponing until March 5, 1929, age in grade retirements. The Senate will accept this bill in lieu of a similar measure reported favorably on Wednesday by the Senate Naval Committee.

The House on Wednesday debated H. R. 7181 providing for equalization of Officers of the Staff Corps with Officers of the Line. This bill will pass the House on next Wednesday. The merits of the measure strongly appeal to Senators, and, backed as it is by the Secretary of the Navy, strong pressure will be applied for its consideration in the Upper House.

The House Naval Committee continued this week consideration of the Britten Line personnel bill. A favorable report will be presented to the House within the next few days, and every effort will be made to reach its consideration and passage before adjournment.

There is one aspect of the Congressional situation which continues to cause serious concern to different branches of the Navy, and which affects the Army as well. There is growing evidence of a determination to adopt the single line promotion system for the Navy. There is manifest a strong sentiment to revise the retired list and methods of retirement of both Services. For example, during the debate on the Equalization Bill, Congressman Vinson of Georgia, said:

"I will state it is necessary to have legislation of this kind to carry out what the Committee is seeking to do in amalgamating the Line and the Staff. The Committee hopes it will be able some time to work out a bill which will amalgamate the Line and the Staff and have one Line in the Navy. As the law is today you have a Staff Line and you have a line of Line Officers. This applies to the Staff, and it is necessary to equalize these two Lines so we can amalgamate the Line and the Staff into one organization."

Congressman Butler, chairman of the Naval Committee, confirmed what Mr. Vinson said:

"We want what is called a single list," declared Mr. Butler. "We want them all put in a single list, and then we will know how to legislate. I see no sense in this running mate business, but that is the law. It was made the law by a majority of the House, and we are trying to do what is fair and square towards those men in order that we may have some happiness in the Service until we can write a bill and bring it in here, and I think the House will accept it, and that bill will put these men in the list and then we will be through with what is called rank."

Revision of Retired Pay.

Now as to the revision of retired pay, in connection with the discussion of the age in grade bill, Congressman Black, of Texas, said:

"We have our retirement law in such confusion that no one knows what it is. If the gentleman thinks this will improve the retirement law from the standpoint of the Government, I am not going to object. . . . I hope the Committee on Naval Affairs and the Committee on Military Affairs at the first opportunity will go over the whole retirement law and see if we cannot have a law without so much confusion as we now have, and more particularly to stop the practice of retiring strong, able-bodied men, who have been educated at the expense of the Government. I would like to see the practice stopped of putting such men on the retired list at a large expense to the taxpayers. Their experience ought to enable

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AS THE COUNTRY SEES OUR SERVICE PROBLEMS

Byrd's Flight to North Pole Big Aid to Aviation

"FIRST to fly at all

First to fly across the Atlantic

First to fly around the world

First to fly over the North Pole

When better stunts are done in the air, Americans will do them!"

The above excerpt from an editorial in Washington Daily News is typical of how the press is viewing American aviation, following Lieut. Comdr. Richard E. Byrd's flight to the North Pole. The intrepid young Naval officer is being hailed as an aerial Columbus, whose route over the Arctic regions will be followed in the near future by planes bearing freight and passengers. Nothing is impossible in aviation now that the aeroplane has demonstrated its practicability in every climate, is the editors' view.

We read in the Philadelphia Public Ledger (Republican):

"The fact that Lieut. Comdr. Byrd reached the North Pole is the least important circumstance in connection with his flight.

"What does matter is that Byrd has simply and easily accomplished in 15½ hours, at a rate of more than 160 miles an hour, what took Peary 429 days, and he has shown that Arctic cold is by no means prohibitive of comfortable and commodious passenger and freight traffic of common carriers along the great circle routes which will save so much time and money in the near future between the hemispheres."

The Washington Evening Star (Independent) says:

"What Byrd and Bennett have done others will do. They have shown the way.

"It is a cross cut from continental Europe to Japan and China by way of the North Pole and there will be mail and passenger service over that route through the air. Within a century passengers who have flown over the North Pole may be as numerous as passengers today who crossed the Equator."

The Boston Evening Transcript (Republican): "Byrd has accomplished in 15½ hours what it took Peary 429 days to accomplish. Could anything tell more thrillingly the progress of modern invention than that fact?"

"He has tested out the highest type of aeroplane and certain very important instruments. He has proved what can be done with these things. He has successfully pioneered the way for air trips by himself or others, that will lay bare every 'blind spot' in the Arctic or anywhere else on the earth."

The Washington Post (Republican) also sees in Byrd's feat a great step in the advancement of aviation. It says:

"The day has arrived when man can leave civilization, circle about the North Pole, and return to dinner on the same day.

"The Navy is to be congratulated upon this achievement, which stirs the imagination and places naval aviation along military aviation in the accomplishment of unprecedented feats. The world has been encircled by Army aviators; now the pole has been visited by a Naval aviator. If there is any other region to conquer, one or the other will conquer it."

The Hartford Daily Courant (Republican):

"He (Byrd) advances exploration by air and the prestige of America and Americans. His feat was made possible by a nice combination of scientific precision and physical daring typical of America. This is indeed an age of marvels, and America leads in unfolding them."

We read in the Providence Journal (Republican):

"Lieutenant Comdr. Byrd scored an extraordinary honor not only for himself but for America."

Editorials in the Hearst papers state:

"... In war or in peace, the Navy can be counted upon to do whatever is possible and much that is not."

The New York Times (Democratic):

"Lieut. Comdr. Byrd's nonstop flight from Spitzbergen to the North Pole and back to Kings Bay has kindled the imagination of the world. It was a splendid achievement of skill and daring of which the American people may justly be proud."

Anthony Fokker, the Dutch inventor of the plane used by Byrd, is quoted as saying:

"The flight to the pole was a great step in the advancement of aviation, for it has demonstrated that airplanes are practicable in the extreme cold of the polar regions as well as in the tropical heat."

The Richmond Times Dispatch (Democratic), Lieut. Comdr. Byrd's home paper, says this about his feat:

"In any assemblage the world over the name of Lieut. Comdr. Richard Evelyn Byrd, Jr., today is a magic one. It recalls an intrepidity of spirit and reflects a glamour of romance that belong to the epics of the ages.

"The story the cables carried was epoch making. It heralded man's mastery of the air. It told of pioneering that was at once unique and successful. It revealed an Anglo-Saxon and a Virginian who had lived up to the best traditions of his race."

The Baltimore Sun (Democratic) says:

"The quick, whole-hearted congratulations given the brave Virginian by the equally brave but less fortunate Amundsen and Ellsworth were a noble triumph of the spirit. It is good in these days of a materialism seemingly rampant, to know that men still are bred who dare greatly for the sake of daring itself and science, and who win with dignity and lose with generosity."

President Coolidge on learning of Byrd's successful flight, sent him the following message:

"The President sends his happiest congratulations to Comdr. Byrd on the report that he has flown to the North Pole. It is a matter of great satisfaction that this record has been made by an American. The fact that the flight seems to have been accomplished without mishap demonstrates the high development of the art of this country.

"That it was made by a man trained in the American Navy is a great satisfaction."

The Secretaries of War and Navy joined in congratulating Comdr. Byrd.

Expressing delight that a Navy man was the first to fly over the pole, Secretary Wilbur said Comdr. Byrd's feat "is a matter of congratulation to him, to his crew and to the Nation. We rejoice in his success and his safety."

Secretary Davis said he, "Like all Americans, rejoiced at this new triumph of American aviation. Comdr. Byrd's feat is not only epoch-making from a technical standpoint, it is a wonderful act of courage. A country with such servants will never fail in a crisis."

Read Admiral William A. Moffett, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Aeronautics, said:

"It is a great achievement not only for Byrd and Bennett and for the men who made it possible, but for aviation and the Navy."

Maj. Gen. Mason M. Patrick, Chief of the Army Air Service, said:

"We believed that aircraft was able to reach the polar regions and we are greatly gratified that Comdr. Byrd was the first among all those who are trying to attain the pole."

Nicholas Longworth, Speaker of the House of Representatives, said "he would work to have Congress award Comdr. Byrd a medal of honor."



The Eagle Over the Pole.

Courtesy of Washington Post.

New German-Soviet Treaty Affects Geneva Parley

BECAUSE of the participation of the United States in the Preliminary Disarmament Conference, which meets today in Geneva, official Washington is displaying special interest in the treaty recently concluded by Germany and Soviet Russia. The text of that treaty has reached Washington, and has been subjected to close scrutiny. It is officially asserted that the agreement does not connote any change in German foreign policy, and that it is complementary to and in no way conflicts with the treaty signed at Locarno. The latter was to become effective upon the admission of Germany into the League of Nations, and the postponement of such entrance has caused delay in its application. Germany, however, was and is free to make treaties with whatever nations she may wish, provided such treaties do not conflict with any obligations in force. But France is manifesting deep concern not only at the signature and announcement of the German-Soviet treaty at this time, but at the character of some of the provisions of the instrument itself. The first article of the treaty declares that "the basis of the relations between Germany and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics remains the Treaty of Rapallo." As the latter treaty as made public merely continues the diplomatic relations established by the Brest-Livotsk arrangement and a mutual renunciation of financial claims, the question is asked why such a treaty, mainly economic in character, is accepted as the base of a political treaty of far greater scope. So the suspicion arises that the Rapallo Treaty contains secret clauses. The second article of the new Treaty provides for the neutrality of both contracting parties in the event of either being attacked "in spite of its peaceful attitude." The third article applies this principle of neutrality in the case of a coalition "for the purpose of imposing upon one of the contracting parties an economic or financial boycott"—a punishment contemplated by the Covenant of the League of Nations. But both French and British statesmen are asking if there is an offensive provision as well as the defensive one. The French press complains the treaty is full of ambushes, and the British that the treaty alters the situation in Eastern Europe and imposes upon the western European nations the duty of determining how far it will be necessary for them to adapt their conceptions of the Locarno conference to the changed condition.

But this much is accepted in Washington as obvious, that the German representatives in the Geneva Conference must so guide themselves as not to conflict with the obligations their government has incurred toward Soviet Russia. The latter will not be represented at Geneva, because of Swiss failure to comply with the demands of

the Soviets in connection with the assassination of their agent, M. Vorowski. M. Tchicherin, in any case, expects no results from the Conference, and with Russia not participating, this is the more probable, since Poland and Roumania will not reduce their forces so long as their huge neighbor refrains from doing so. Those countries contend that each day sees an increase in the Red military strength, and in support of this contention point to the fact that in 1924-25 the Soviets expended \$217,500,000 for the maintenance of the Army, while the financial disbursements for 1925-26 were \$300,000,000. Moreover, the Red forces are recruited under "the law for obligatory service", which entered into effect on October 1 last. This law, while requiring every citizen to defend the Soviet Government, accords the right to carry arms only to the "workers", that is those who earn their living "by work productive and useful to society", and those who perform domestic labor for such persons. The "non-workers" include managers of enterprises, executives, agents, clerks, etc., and Priests. Their duty in time of war is to produce and supply the armies. He is a chance for malingersers of which doubtless they will take advantage.

The law provides for both military and political instruction beginning at the twentieth year, service with the colors for five years, then service in the Reserves, with annual instruction for the latter, so that the system will produce the same huge force which was contemplated under the Empire. It will be noted that the political instruction is emphasized so that Soviet ideas can be constantly implanted and watered throughout the effective life of the soldier. The titles of officer and non-commissioned officer, establishing the class view in the eyes of the Soviets, is not employed, but men serving in such grades are designated as superior personnel and high command, average personnel (subalterns), and subordinate personnel (non-commissioned officers).

The extreme character of the Russian law will have to be taken into consideration in Geneva if any progress whatsoever is to be made by the disarmament advocates; and Germany, bound by treaty, will not be prepared to agree to any concessions which strike at the strength of the Power which must come to her defense. Germany's attitude of opposition will be reflected for other reasons by Poland and Roumania, and even by Czechoslovakia, and the apprehension those nations feel will extend to the greater states.

So, political intrigue, apprehension and misunderstanding threaten at the outset the success of the Geneva Conference.

GRADUATING CLASS OF MIDSHIPMEN, 1926

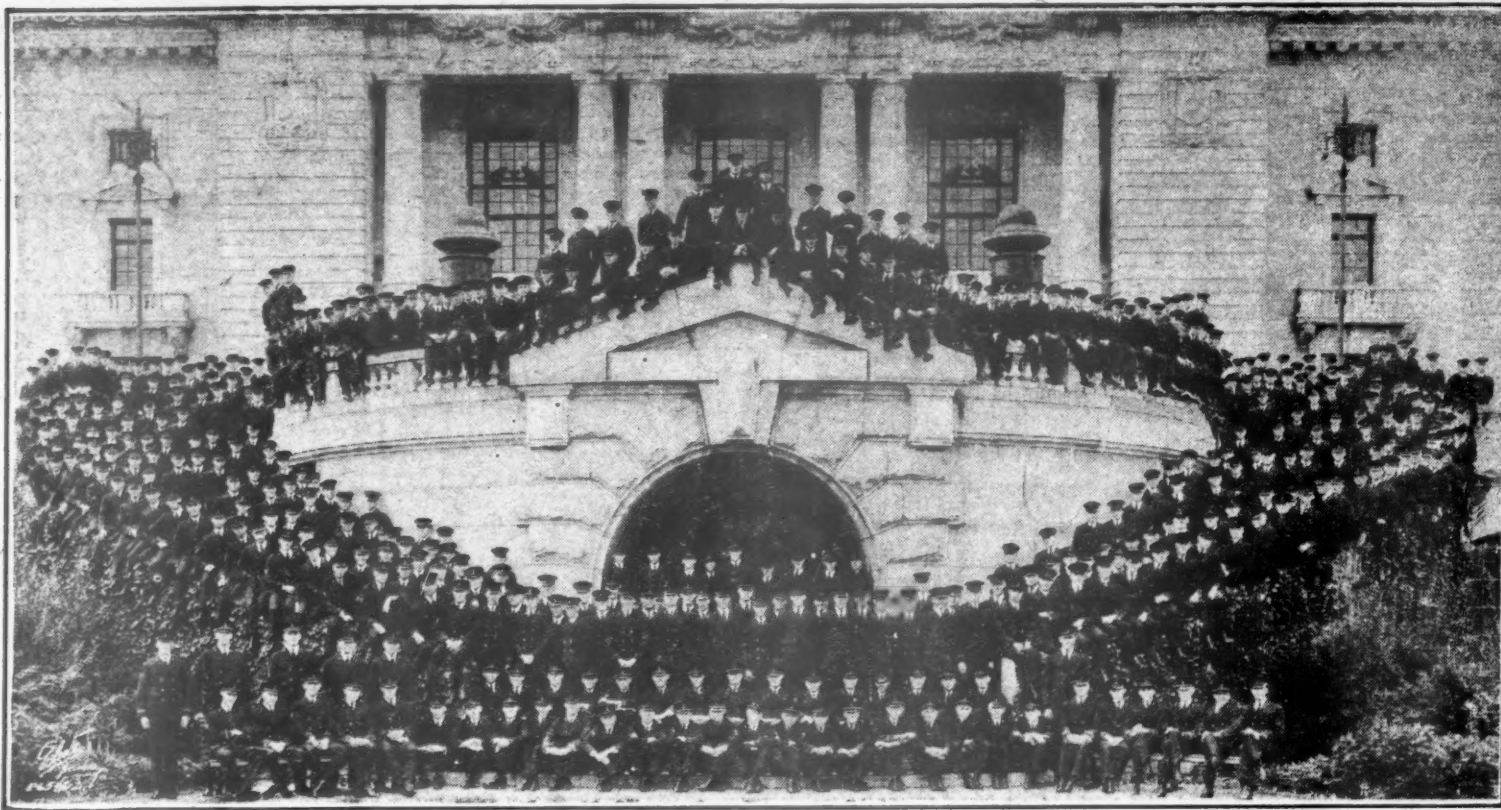


Photo by White Studio.

The above picture shows the 1926 class of Midshipmen at the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., whose nominations to be Ensigns in the Navy from June 3, 1926, were sent to the Senate on May 7, and whose names appear under the head

of Naval Nominations in this issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. They will receive their commissions as ensigns at the graduating exercises early in June. We are indebted for this picture to the 1926 Lucky Bag.

NAVY PERSONNEL LEGISLATION IN CONGRESS

(Continued From Page 1)

them to better serve than new men coming into the Service."

Congressman Butler declared he was in entire accord with Mr. Black.

"For five days we have sat," he said, referring to the Naval Committee, "and we have sat with diligence and with the understanding that we expect to reach and we hope to end some of these troublesome features of the retirement law. But we have now come to the time when under the law of 1916 some of these men will be forced from the Service, and we only ask you to give us a couple of years in which to study the proposition and report a bill which will end all of these troubles."

Congressman McSwain, a member of the House Military Committee, pointed out that in the Army officers reach the age of 64 and are retired as Colonels and Lieutenant Colonels. "I approve of the sentiment entirely," he added, "and I think that not only the Naval Affairs Committee but the Military Affairs Committee and other Committees having jurisdiction of the retirement of Services should get together on these retirement laws, just like they were able to get together four or five years ago on a general revision of the pay law."

Congressman Vinson indicated the trend of thought of the Naval Committee in this connection when he declared "we are trying to get away from the age proposition and make it years of service."

Text of the Age-in-Grade Bill

The age-in-grade bill as passed reads as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the provisions contained in the act approved August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. L. p. 579), which provide for the retirement of captains, commanders and lieutenant commanders of the line of the Navy who are more than 56, 59, and 45 years of age, respectively, and who have become ineligible for promotion on account of such age, be, and the same are hereby, modified to the extent that captains, commanders, and lieutenant commanders shall not become, ineligible for promotion and shall not be retired until they have completed 25, 28, and 21 years, respectively, of commissioned service in the Navy, and upon the completion of such service, if not recommended for promotion, they shall be retired without regard to age under the conditions specified in said act: Provided, That the commissioned service of Naval Academy graduates, for the purpose of this act only, shall be computed from June 30 of the calendar year in which the class with which they graduated completed its academic course; or if its academic course was more or less than four years, from June 30 of the calendar year in which it would have completed an academic course of four years.

The captains affected by it are C. L. Hussey, E. S. Kellogg, A. W. Hinds, J. T. Tompkins, and G. E. Geim. The commanders are J. H. Comfort and C. S. Joyce.

The lieutenant commanders are August Schulte, H. G. Fuller and H. J. Reuse.

Equalization Bill Debate.

During the debate on the Navy Equalization bill, Congressman Drewry explained that the bill only affects 157 Officers, was unanimously reported by the Naval Committee, recommended by the Navy Department and in harmony with the ideas of the Line and the Staff Corps. Congressman Black charged that the real purpose behind the bill was to increase the pay "of a considerable number of Naval Officers." Congressman Stephens explained that recent figures show that the total estimated cost for the five year period fixed will be \$20,500, of which \$11,100 will be the increase for the first year of operation. Congressman Connally, a Texan colleague of Mr. Black, argued that the way to equalize would be by "pulling the running mate down to the other," and then he endeavored to bring out that "most of the Staff Officers are in Washington or on shore duty."

"Does the gentleman think that civilians who select the Staff Corps ought to have the same consideration as men who come from the Naval Academy, who have devoted themselves to a Naval Career?" he asked. "Is not every line of this bill filled with favoritism in order to jack up certain Officers in the Navy who have not been promoted as they think they ought to be, and increase the cost to the Treasury?"

Staff Officers Also Fight.

Congressman Stephens asserted that this was not the case. Congressman Appleby pointed out that Staff Officers are in combat and cited the case of Lieut. Comdr. Boone, who won a Congressional Medal of Honor during the World War. Congressman Stephens explained the effect of the bill upon the Medical and Supply Corps, as follows:

"The present strength of the Medical Corps is 792, of whom four are Rear Admirals, 33 Captains, 63 Commanders; below the rank of Commander, 632. The equalization bill will provide for four Rear Admirals, 70 Captains, 76 Commanders; and below the rank of Commander, 642. * * * The present strength of the Supply Corps is: Rear Admirals, two; Captains, 24; Commanders, 46; below the rank of Commander, 496, a total of 569. Under this bill they will have three Rear Admirals; instead of 24 Captains they will have 56 Captains, instead of 46 Commanders they will have 44 Commanders, a decrease of two, and below the rank

House Makes Record
In Passing Military Bills

The House has established this record for the passage of military legislation.

Date	Number of bills passed	Time required
May 5	14	4½ hours
May 12	21	40 minutes

Many of these bills were important, including that establishing the Air Service Corps, increasing the pay of retired officers, etc.

Credit for the speed with which the House acted is attributed to the confidence members of that body have in Congressman W. Frank James, of Michigan, Acting Chairman of the Committee.

"If James were to offer a light wine and beer amendment to the Volstead Act," observed one of his colleagues, "we would forget our differences and vote for its passage."

Secretary Davis, under date of May 8, addressed the following letter to Mr. James:

"Will you please express to the Military Affairs Committee my sincere congratulations upon their success in passing so many bills on the calendar on Wednesday and, particularly, on the passage of the Air Bill? I realize how earnestly and sincerely the Committee has worked on this bill and, while in its present form it per-

haps does not exactly meet with the views of anyone, it does represent a great advance in promoting the efficiency of the Air Corps. I hope that the Committee will be equally successful in passing bills on the calendar next Wednesday in order to carry out the splendid record of achievement which it has made during the past year."

of Commander there will be 466, or a total of 569."

Mr. Stephens asserted that the bill was permanent. "We will have no more trouble about advance in rank or advance in pay, and they will go along together," he asserted. "It will equalize the matter so we will have the Medical Corps, the Supply Corps, the Engineer Corps, the Dental Corps, and the Construction Corps all by themselves, but the rank will be equal with the Officers of the Line. If you want to have a single Line at any time, all you have to do is to close up these Corps and they will dovetail right into each other, and then you will have an organization of a single Line."

Promotion Denied to Constructors.

Congressman Black quoted the testimony of Rear Admiral Beuret, Chief Constructor, and declared in view of the statements that Officer members of the Construction Corps would seek to have the injustice they claim done them repaired. Congressman Vinson pointed out that the Construction Corps has grown a great deal faster than any other Corps in the Navy. Congressman Black suggested that the Corps be reduced. Mr. Vinson declared that "when we were building the largest naval program in the history of the world we had only 75 Constructors in the entire Navy. Today, when building only two or three capital

ships and five or six other kinds of ships we have 228 Constructors. This bill, he asserted, would hold the Construction Corps down, and it would not be able to go as fast as in the past. He further explained that the bill would stop promotion in the Construction Corps, "and when we have stopped that thing you are in a position to reduce all of these Corps." Mr. Vinson continued:

Mr. Vinson expressed the belief that the Committee "will ultimately bring in a bill reducing the strength of the Corps from the strength today."

Because only 50 members were present in the House, it was decided to defer further debate until next Wednesday.

Britten Bill Changes.

The House Naval Committee made substantial progress during the week on the Britten bill.

Rear Adm. Edw. H. Campbell, U.S.N., Capt. Roy Smith, U.S.N., Ret., and Comdr. J. S. McCain, U.S.N., appeared before the Committee during the hearings.

Following a brief statement by Admiral Campbell on the purposes of the legislation, the bill was taken up section by section. The explanation which accompanied the bill and appeared in the Army and Navy Journal supplement of March 27, was read to the members of the Committee.

Plots to Defeat Preparedness by Legislation

(This is the fifth of a series of seven articles by Mr. Marvin dealing with the agencies now at work to destroy the Army and Navy, to check any effective form of preparedness, wreck the Officers' Reserve Corps and prevent military training in the schools and colleges. Mr. Marvin is accepted as the best posted man in the United States on the origin, nature, purpose, methods and systems of the various radical and subversive organizations now infesting the United States and engaged, under foreign direction, in seeking to overthrow the Government, one branch by what it terms "legislative action," the other by what it terms "force, violence and acts of terrorism"—a revolution.—Editor.)

By FRED R. MARVIN, Editor-in-Chief, New York Commercial.

AWAY BACK in 1905 a little band of Socialists, prominent among them being Upton Sinclair, Jack London, Clarence Darrow and Mrs. Florence Kelley, established at Harvard what was called the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, the object being to teach Socialism to the college students of the United States. The organization gained more or less headway until the war, when the St. Louis convention, by its denunciation of the government, cleared exposed the real purpose of Socialism. Up to that time the great mass of the people believed it some ultra-altruistic or semi-religious cult. Many, possibly, may yet be of that erroneous belief.

Let it be here stated and the evidence to sustain the contention is voluminous, Socialism, Communism and Bolshevism are one and the same thing. Socialism is the parent from which Communism springs. Bolshevism is merely the local name for Socialism as manifest in Russia. The objects and purposes of Socialism and Communism are the overthrow of existing government and the establishment of what is technically called the Co-operative Commonwealth. That is the form of government operating in Russia today. Those who call themselves Socialists propose to gain the ends sought through what they term "legislative action"; that is, gain control of the machinery of the government by the ballot and when in control, transfer all property to the state—plain confiscation! Those who call themselves Communists, seeking exactly the same ends, propose the use of "force, violence and acts of terrorism" to overthrow the existing government and take possession.

While, on the surface, the two wings of the Socialist movement appear to be fighting each other for supremacy, when either wing demonstrates progress by its action, the other quickly falls in line.

INTERCOLLEGIATE SOCIALISTS.

Some five or six years ago the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, finding it difficult to implant Socialism in the colleges and universities, changed its name to the League for Industrial Democracy. This organization has been, and now is, exceptionally active in the educational institutions of this country. It maintains a regular field secretary who travels most of the time, speaking before groups of college students and forming branches of the organization, sometimes under that name, sometimes under names, a common one being "Students' Forum".

It will be found by anyone who takes the trouble to investigate, that it is these branches that have advanced and promoted every scheme in the colleges to bring about what is called "the revolt of youth," and it is through these branches and their subsidiaries the campaign against military training has been given such publicity. In no instance has such agitation come from any other source.

As one of the subsidiaries of the League for Industrial Democracy, or at least so closely interlocking that it so appears, is the Fellowship of Youth for Peace, the name under which skilled Socialists and Communists are working to inject anti-American sentiments into the minds of the growing youths. The Fellowship of Youth for Peace appears as the direct offshoot of the Fellowship of Reconciliation. Weaving back and forth through the many organizations that sprang up from 1914 to 1919 to hamper the government in protecting the rights of American citizens, and in the settlement of the after-war problems in a way that would guarantee future protection to its citizens, one finds the Fellowship of Reconciliation. It appears an altruistic organization. No doubt it had then had, and now has, among its members a large number of truly sincere persons who have been led astray by this sugar-coated Communist idea it presented. That it has now taken a position openly detrimental to constitutional government, is clearly evidenced through the activities of the Fellowship of Youth for Peace.

The letterhead of the Fellowship of Youth for Peace states it is associated with the Fellowship of Reconciliation and the War Resisters' International. The last named organization is credited with being almost an open Communist movement.

In the June, 1924, Social Service Bulletin of the Methodist Federation, Prof. Harry F. Ward, prominent in the affairs of the American Civil Liberties Union and various other related movements, said:

The Fellowship of Youth consciously relates itself to the old-world movement as does the National Students' Forum which sent six students to Germany to study the movement.

From the same source it is learned that after these students returned to the United States "the Fellowship of Youth for Peace was impelled to intensify its efforts to the end that a stronger American Fellowship might render effective aid to the world youth crusade."

STARTING THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST MILITARY TRAINING.

The "intensified effort," inspired as the result of a visit of six members to Germany, was to start the present campaign against military training in the schools and colleges. It being clear from all evidence available, and that evidence is extensive, that the idea for this campaign did not originate in the United States, or in the minds of any loyal American citizens, but that, quite the contrary, it originated with foreign forces antagonistic to the best interests of the people of the United States.

The many gatherings of "student forums" under the auspices of the Fellowship of Youth for Peace, all of which conferences discussed ways and means to weaken constituted government looking to the establishment of a Co-operative Commonwealth, the reports show, were not guided by young men, but instead were in the hands of skilled, matured, trained Socialist or Communist propagandists.

The whole story is too long to be told here. It would take many pages of this magazine to recite, in part, the nature of the evidence to sustain the contention the Fellowship of Youth for Peace, regardless of the sincerity of many of its members, is guided in its activities by those who belong to organizations seeking the overthrow of the government of the United States and which organizations are of foreign origin and direction. However, two little items should be mentioned.

In February of this year the Fellowship of Youth for Peace held a conference at the University of Chicago. On its program were Robert Minor and Eugene V. Debs. Minor is a well known Communist deported from the area of the Army of Occupation because he was seeking to implant mutiny among the soldiers. Debs served a term for seditious utterances during the war. Can any organization, that invites men holding the beliefs and purposes of these two, lay claim to national loyalty? Is it at all strange that such organizations should be actively working against military training, or any form of national defense?

During the same conference Thomas Q. Harrison, one of the leaders of the Fellowship of Youth for Peace, stated that conduct is determined by the gallery to which one recedes. He said that there were over a hundred peace movements loose today, their object being to encourage conscientious objectors, rewrite textbooks along the

line of pacifism, bring the church to their (the pacifists') point of view, and to this end they are attempting to:

- Capture the teachers—which is more to their advantage than to rewrite the textbooks.
- Capture the young preachers and the young missionaries.
- Make use of ex-soldiers of the Legion.
- Concentrate on the Boy Scout leaders.

The speaker charged his audience to "study to bring discredit and ridicule on the militia and fetish of the flag"—to "give action in resistance to military training," to "get 'kicked' out of school or college for refusing to train." He insisted Congress should give a decoration to every conscientious objector.

Prominent among the organizations seeking to destroy all defense at this time, especially active against the R. O. T. C. and military training in the schools and colleges, are the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and the National Council for the Prevention of War, which organizations will be dealt with next week.

LONGEVITY PAY OF CERTAIN ARMY OFFICERS.

During the past week the Senate passed a bill to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to certify certain findings of fact heretofore made for claimants in the claims of officers in the United States Army for longevity pay. In explaining the measure, Senator Caraway stated: "The law had been construed to mean that a part of an officer's service was the time during which he was a cadet at West Point. All officers who made claims for longevity pay, based upon the number of years they were at West Point, were paid, until, finally, one comptroller ruled that the time such officers were in the Military Academy was not to be counted in their service, and he denied them longevity pay covering that period. The Supreme Court of the United States, however, reversed his ruling and said he was wrong. From that time on those officers who applied for their longevity pay received it; but as to some who had applied and whose applications had been denied, and no appeal had been taken, it was ruled that their case was concluded by the fact that when their applications to the comptroller had been denied they did not appeal, and, therefore, they were barred. So these officers were not paid. Those who applied before this ruling were paid. The ruling was appealed from and reversed, and all who applied afterwards were paid. The bill simply allows to the officers or their representatives who applied to the comptroller and who made an erroneous ruling, from which they did not appeal, the same privilege that has been accorded to other officers."

RUSSIAN RAILWAY SERVICE CORPS.

The Senate passed on May 10 a bill to give Military status and discharges to the members of the Russian Railway Service Corps organized by the War Department under authority of the President of the United States for service during the war with Germany. In describing the matter Senator Lenroot stated: "The situation is that during the war the War Department organized what was known as the Russian Railway Service Corps. Officers were appointed by the President of the United States, and given commissions. They performed as hazardous a service as anyone engaged in the war, but they were without a legal military status. They did not receive honorable discharges, and the only purpose of this bill is to enable them to receive honorable discharges, and to apply for insurance under the Insurance Act."

CAPTAIN PEYTON GETS LONGEVITY CREDIT.

The Senate has passed a bill that will give Captain Thomas G. Peyton several years' credit for longevity. Captain Peyton was reinstated in the Military Academy on September 30, 1913, under the authority of joint resolution No. 8, approved September 3, 1913, but the comptroller held that it was a new appointment. The bill passed by the Senate makes clear that the action of Congress at that time constituted a reappointment and reinstatement under his original appointment made on March 1, 1910. A similar bill has been favorably reported in the House.

PASSENGERS FROM MANILA.

The following were passengers on the Army Transport Thomas, sailing from Manila, P. I., on May 9, 1926, to San Francisco, Calif.:

Col. W. K. Naylor, Inf.
Lt. Col. J. A. Berry, A.G.D.
Majs. W. E. Presser, G.S.C.; J. A. Con-sidine, Cav.; L. A. Greene, M.C.; E. G. Sherburne, Inf.
Capt. D. A. Chasleion, E. B. Wharton, E. H. Hastings, C.A.C.; W. W. Crawford, E. T. Bareo, F.A.; A. L. Lerch, E. E. Henion, R. Wilkins, E. E. Morrow, N. P. Williams, Inf.; R. P. Heuser, F.D.; J. F. Zajicek, C.E.; C. T. C. Buckner, E. C. Pratt, M.C.; E. H. Deford, A.S.; C. S. Sly, M.A.C.

1st Lts. A. F. Cameron, C.A.C.; A. L. Benedict, Q.M.C.; O. O. Niergarth, P. L. Williams, H. H. Beaton, C. H. Maciver, H. W. Camblin, G. Kirksey, G. H. Beverly, R. Z. Bogart, A.S.; G. C. Brandt, S.C.; R. H. Speck, Cav.; J. Weckerling, J. T. Zak, S. T. Sutton, O. D. Sugg, M. Alexander, Inf.; N. V. Close, G. E. Sill, A.N.C. and 2d Lt. W. B. Avera, F.A.

2nd Lts. Army Nurse Corps, Caroline Hutcheck, Nell Saggie, Mildred P. Carter.

Warrant Officers C. E. Danner, R. H. Lee, W. E. Lunsford, J. W. McDuffee, J. Newman, H. Phillips, U.S.A.

Majs. C. Skladal, V. Lim; Capt. W. H. Towle, First Lts. J. L. Walecka, H. W. Allen, J. E. Kelly, P.S., on leave absence.

Maj. W. Dent, P.S., for Letterman Gen. Hosp.

The following non-military but illuminating description of one of the minor maneuvers during the fleet's recent stay in Guantanamo Bay is contained in the battleship Utah's weekly news letter:

"A problem in warfare contested by the landing forces of the Utah and the New York culminated Saturday in a fierce battle up and down the mud flats, marshes and underbrush round about Hicacal Beach. The energetic got muddy, the lazy got shot—and slept—the reserves got to march and only umpires know who got the VICTORY—the cactus probably."

Note: The conclusion can safely be drawn that the above was written by a participant, therefore a veracious, eye-witness version.

HOWITZER CO. 29th INF. IS STAR.

Howitzer Company 29th Infantry, Fort Benning, Ga., commanded by Capt. A. D. Bruce, U. S. A., was announced as winner of the "Regimental Blue Pennant" for April, 1926. The company in the opinion of the regimental commander has attained and maintained, in its company area, the highest standards as regards physical and mental well being of the organization.

Col. Gowen, the regimental commander, complimented the winning company on its splendid achievement and cited it as an example to other organizations of the regiment.

ANNUAL MEETING NEXT MONTH.

The annual meeting of the members of the United Services Automobile Association will be held in the home office at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of June 16, according to announcement by Lt. Col. R. G. Caldwell, retired, who is secretary and treasurer of this flourishing organization of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard personnel entitled to the organization's protection, and increased its active membership list to more than 4,700. Proxy cards have been mailed to all members for use in the event of their inability to attend the important annual meeting next month.

Fifty-four non-commissioned officers of the 29th Infantry were graduated a few days ago from the N.C.O. school of that organization, the list of honor students being headed by Corp. Joseph L. Dark, Co. "D," brother of Capt. Robert F. Dark, commanding Company "C" of the same regiment. He made the fine record of 4633 credits out of a possible 4220. The other honor graduates were: Corp. Peter Magagna, Co. "B"; Pvt. Ernest L. Chase, Co. "G"; Sgt. Frank Morrow, Co. "A," and Corp. Ervins K. Giggey, Co. "E."

Through an arrangement with the Department of Commerce the War Department will be able to provide shelter for additional officers at Fort McArthur, Calif. The Secretary of Commerce has agreed to turn over the lightkeeper's dwelling at Point Formia, San Pedro, Calif., which adjoins Fort McArthur, for a period of three years, to be used as quarters for officers stationed at Fort McArthur.

Army and Navy
U.S.M.C.—N.G.

SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Coast Guard
Reserve Forces

RETIRED PAY BILL AFFECTS 2,116 OFFICERS.

FOLLOWING the signing of S. 1786 by President Coolidge, retired officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey and U. S. Public Health Service retired prior to 1922 will be placed on the same pay footing as officers retired since.

Below is a table showing the apportionment of 721 retired officers of the Army in each grade benefited by the legislation, and the increase in their retired pay:

Rank	Number	Average annual pay prior to passage of bill	Average annual pay now that bill is passed	Average annual increase
Colonel	293	\$3,750.00	\$4,487.49	\$737.49
Lieutenant Colonel	122	3,375.00	3,863.23	488.23
Major	122	3,000.00	3,456.43	456.43
Captain	118	2,340.00	2,806.52	466.52
First Lieutenants	53	1,950.00	2,234.61	284.61
Second Lieutenants	13	1,657.50	1,876.74	219.24

There are 1,099 commissioned and warrant officers of the U. S. Navy who are affected by the bill, 868 being commissioned and 221 being warrant officers. It is estimated that the increased cost will amount to \$284,440. According to the Navy records as of January 1, 1925, the number of officers in the various grades who come under the provisions of the bill are as follows:

Rear Admirals, 118; Commodores, 38; Captains, 84; Commanders, 117; Lieutenant Commanders, 162; Lieutenants, 202; Lieutenants (j. g.), 95; Ensigns, 62; Chief Warrant Officers, 144, and Warrant Officers, 90. Since that date the total has been increased by additional retirements.

There are 104 retired officers in the Marine Corps who will benefit through pay increase under the provisions of the new Retired Officers' Pay Bill (S. 1786):

Regular retired list: Six Colonels, six Lieutenant Colonels, 10 Majors, 30 Captains, 32 First Lieutenants, 10 Second Lieutenants and four Warrant Officers.

Reserve retired list: Two First Lieutenants and four Second Lieutenants.

Thirty-nine retired commissioned and 140 warrant officers in the Coast Guard will also receive increases in their retired pay.

Capt. F. H. Newcomb, U.S.C.G., Ret., is the highest ranking officer to receive the increase. His pay, it is estimated, will be approximately \$750 annually.

Eleven Commanders will benefit to the extent of a \$937.44 increase annually, while 16 Lieutenant Commanders, whose service amounts to from 32 to 35 years, will receive increases of approximately \$1,312.44 annually. Prior to the passage of the bill these officers were the greatest sufferers from non-adjustment of pay.

Six Lieutenants will receive annually from \$405 to \$742 more annually according to length of service, four Lieutenants (jg) will average \$300 to \$360 increased retired pay, and one retired Ensign will get an increase of about \$247. The warrant officers will benefit to the extent of a \$12.56 increase annually.

Ten retired commissioned officers, who now receive more than they would under the provisions of the bill due to long service, are saved their present pay by the saving clause of the bill stating that "nothing in this Act shall operate to reduce the pay of any officer or warrant officer now on the retired list. Two Lieutenant Commanders, five Lieutenants, one Lieutenant (jg) and two Ensigns come under this section.

Coast Guard Headquarters is now checking up the list to work out the new pay schedule. The above increases mentioned are approximate and may vary in individual cases.

The Coast and Geodetic Survey has nine officers on the retired list who come under the provisions of the bill. There are two Commanders, three Lieutenant Commanders and four Lieutenants who will benefit. It is thought that each of these will receive an increase over their present retired pay, the exact amount to vary in individual cases according to length of service.

The U. S. Public Health Service has 14 officers on the retired list who also come under the provisions of the bill.

NAVY BUREAU CHIEF CHANGE.

With no intimation from official quarters as to who will be the next chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, the only bureau command vacancy that is impending, there is considerable speculation in the Navy Department as to the successor of Rear Admiral John D. Beuret, whose four-year term expires on July 1.

While it is known that Admiral Beuret's handling of the affairs of the Bureau have met with the approval of the secretary and his naval advisors, it is generally conceded that he will not be re-appointed to succeed himself. This is predicated on the fact that under the present administration the policy of extending the term of office for bureau chiefs is frowned on, and that only in exceptional cases will this be done. There have been two such instances during the past year, both Admiral Moffett and Admiral Stitt having been re-appointed and in both instances considerable opposition to their re-appointment developed on the ground that four years was long enough for one officer to hold the post so as to give wider opportunities to others.

A number of officers of the construction corps are mentioned in the departmental speculation. Among these are Capt. George H. Rock, the assistant chief of the bureau; Capt. William G. DuBose and Capt. Lewis T. McBride, who are on duty in the bureau. The name of Capt. Emory G. Land, now specializing in naval aviation, is heard in practically all the comment.

Intimation has been given by the secretary that no selection will be made until the time of Admiral Beuret's completion of this tour of duty approaches.

PROMOTION OF RETIRED OFFICERS U. S. A.

The bill to promote certain retired Army officers to the grade of brigadier general in recognition of their 40 years of service in Indian campaigns, the Spanish-American war and the World War, last week was amended by the House Military Committee to include only those officers who received the Congressional Medal of Honor.

In this form, the measure if enacted would promote only one retired Colonel, Col. Lloyd M. Brett. As the purpose of the bill was to promote Colonels W. J. Nicholson, Lloyd M. Brett, John B. McDonald, Thomas B. Dugan and William C. Brown, it is thought that an attempt will be made in the Senate to strike out the amendment.

The four colonels who would be left out if the bill were passed as amended, all have received either the Distinguished Service Cross or the Distinguished Service Medal.

OFFICERS AS PROHIBITION CHIEFS.

Employment of retired Army and Navy officers as prohibition administrators and chiefs of border patrols is the aim of the Treasury Department.

This was revealed on May 11 when Col. Lincoln C. Andrews, U. S. A., in charge of prohibition enforcement, testified before the Senate Judiciary Committee on the bill which would allow retired Service officers to hold public offices at a salary and receive their retired pay in addition.

A subcommittee agreed to report the bill favorably.

GEN. DRUM AGAIN ON DUTY.

Brig. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, U. S. A., who has been undergoing treatment at Hot Springs, Ark., for some weeks following the heavy strain on his activities incident to the air investigation in Congress, is to proceed to Washington about May 15, for some temporary duty with the General Staff, after which he will proceed to Fort Wadsworth to command the 1st Brigade, 1st Division.

BYRD MAY BE MADE COMMODORE.

Plans to suitably reward Lt. Comdr. R. E. Byrd, U. S. N., Ret., for his gallant flight which carried the American flag across the top of the world this week are being informally discussed by Members of Congress. The consensus of opinion seems to be that Comdr. Byrd should receive the thanks of Congress, a suitably inscribed sword and the rank and allowances of a Commodore upon the retired list of the Navy. Representative McLeod has already introduced a bill to award Comdr. Byrd a Congressional Medal of Honor, which many favor.

The advocates of his advancement to Commodore base their proposal on the fact that Peary, discoverer of the North Pole was given the rank of Rear Admiral for his achievement and that Byrd, being the second man to reach the Pole and the first to fly above it should be given a corresponding recognition.

Chairman Butler, of the House Naval Affairs Committee, has declared himself in favor of Congressional recognition of Byrd's flight, but is not committed to the above suggestions advanced by other Congressmen.

If a bill or joint resolution for advancement in rank is not introduced shortly, it will be because of the opposition of a number of Congressmen who favor awaiting Byrd's return and receiving the exact details of his flight. The sentiment "on the Hill" is overwhelmingly in favor of honoring Byrd, but there is a difference of opinion on when and how to honor him.

FLIGHT PAY OF ARMY AND NAVY AVIATORS.

Recent criticisms of the present system of "flight pay" and suggestions emanating from various sources for correcting the existing "evils" and "inconsistencies" have aroused keen resentment among Army and Navy aviators.

Suggestions recently advanced for substitutes for the present system such as insurance, reducing it to per diem or hourly pay for actual flights and similar proposals simply tend, they contend, to complicate the problems of administration to such an extent that a continual controversy would exist between the aviators and the accounting officers.

Inside and outside of aviation circles it is admitted that the abolishment of flight pay will make the problem of securing enough flying men to carry out the plans of both services much more difficult. As it is now, it is hard to get sufficient personnel to volunteer, for instance for flight training at Pensacola, and the idea of insurance as a substitute is absolutely "taboo" so far as the fliers themselves are concerned, as a majority of them are unmarried and without dependents.

Statements minimizing the arguments that the unusual hazards of aviation justify the 50 per cent additional pay, are particularly irritating to the flying personnel, which characterize them as misleading and incorrect. To prove this reliable statistics are available which prove the dangers of flying. In the Navy, for instance, official figures show that the ratio of deaths by accidents among the air officers is approximately 50 to 1 as compared to deaths among all other officer personnel in the Navy, including those on submarine duty, from accidental causes incident to their official duties.

HOUSE PASSES MANY MILITARY BILLS.

Among the bills passed Wednesday was one affecting the enlisted men in many instances, that providing for the forfeiture of pay for misconduct. Under an Act passed by Congress in 1914 it was provided that officers and enlisted men in the hospital because of incapacity outside of the line of duty should lose their pay. Because of the advance in medical science it is now known that many diseases in old age are the result of indiscretions in youth and the Comptroller General has ruled that this law of 1914 precludes the payment of any member of the army or navy who is in the hospital for such reasons. The War Department holding that the law was not intended to penalize good soldiers in their maturity or old age for indiscretions of their youth, urged this new legislation. That Congress agrees with this latter view is evident by the passage of this bill which now goes to the President for signature.

A bill introduced by Mr. Garner of Texas was passed by the House on the twelfth which will permit the War Department to sell a strip of land and grant an easement to the Rio Grande City Railway Company in the northwest corner of Fort Ringgold, Texas. It is understood that the railroad will erect a station at Fort Ringgold, giving that reservation a much needed improvement and transportation facility.

H. R. 10203 turning over to the city of Monterey, California, a small strip of land for street purposes.

Under the provisions of a bill passed by the House on Wednesday the War Department will be enabled to enlist railroad men in the Enlisted Reserve Corps who are over the age limit of 31 and not over 45. This legislation was especially desired by the department in order to secure trained railroad men to complete certain units of the Enlisted Reserve Corps organized by the railroad companies of the country.

S. 1480 to permit officers to be detailed to South America under certain circumstances, which now goes to the President for signature.

1917

TODAY'S THE DAY

1926

To Establish a

WIFE-SAVING STATION

Army officers who entered the Service in 1917 will receive a pay increase this year.

NOW they can take out that additional insurance for their dependents which they have been considering.

They can do it without feeling the pinch. A mere allotment of the small premium from their monthly pay will provide for those whose care is their concern and relieve their minds.

THE ARMY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION CAN BEST PROVIDE THE NECESSARY PROTECTION AND SERVICE.

No medical examination. Applications mailed now may be made effective upon the anniversary of the officer's entrance into the Service.

Present members on the active list and under 50 years of age can double their insurance.

Non-members can take out insurance for \$3,000 or \$6,000. The Army Mutual also takes care of family claims.

Do not let yourself or your dependents worry about pension, claim for U. S. Insurance, pay due or other red tape procedure.

PAPERS PREPARED BY YOU TODAY WILL BE OUT OF DATE IN A YEAR OR SO—NEW LAWS AND BUREAU REGULATIONS CHANGE CLAIM REQUIREMENTS CONSTANTLY.

The Army Mutual is experienced in handling these technicalities and can attend to them when need arises.

The Army Mutual Aid Association is growing. Five hundred new members and two hundred second memberships since January, 1926, follow the example!

Go to your Post Adjutant or Surgeon NOW for application blank and information, or write to Secretary, Army Mutual Aid Association, War Department, Washington, D. C.

THE UNITED STATES ARMY

WEST POINT JUNE WEEK PROGRAM.

Brig. Gen. Merch B. Stewart, U.S.A., superintendent of the United States Military Academy, announces through Major H. B. Lewis, Adjutant of the Academy, the designation of Saturday, June 12, 1926, as Graduation Day for the Class of 1926. Major Lewis has issued the complete program for June Week (tentative in some respects) which will begin Saturday, June 5, and extend through Graduation Exercises to be held at Battle Monument, Saturday, June 12, at 10 a. m. (All times are according to the Daylight Saving System.) This program is as follows:

Saturday, June 5.
Intramural Finals in Lacrosse..... 9:30 a. m.
Inspection and Review..... 1:15 p. m.
Regimental Parade and Formal Guard Mounting..... 5:30 p. m.
Cadet Hop..... 8:15 p. m. to 12 m.

Sunday, June 6.
Mass for the Graduating Class, Catholic Chapel..... 8:00 a. m.
(Address by Rt. Rev. Monsignor John P. Chidwick).
Low Mass, Catholic Chapel..... 9:30 a. m.
(Mass daily throughout week at 8:00 a. m.)
Service and Baccalaureate Sermon, Cadet Chapel..... 11:00 a. m.
Organ Recital at Cadet Chapel..... 1:30 p. m.
Regimental Parade and Formal Guard Mounting..... 5:30 p. m.
Band Concert in front of Superintendent's Quarters..... 8:15 p. m.
Motion Pictures, Cadet Gymnasium (Benefit of Catholic Chapel)..... 8:30 p. m.

Monday, June 7.
Horse Show, Riding Hall..... 9:00 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.
Intramural Finals in Baseball..... 1:30 p. m. to 6:00 p. m.
Review in honor of visiting Swedish Crown Prince (tentative)..... 2:00 p. m.
Regimental Parade and Formal Guard Mounting..... 5:30 p. m.
Officers' Reception and Hop for the Graduating Class..... 9:00 p. m. to 12:00 m.
Motion Pictures, Cadet Gymnasium..... 8:30 p. m.

Tuesday, June 8.
Horse Show, Riding Hall..... 9:00 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.
Baseball—Corps Team vs. Intramural Champions..... 1:30 p. m. to 6:00 p. m.
Regimental Parade and Formal Guard Mounting..... 5:30 p. m.
Motion Pictures, Cadet Gymnasium..... 8:30 p. m.
Cadet Hop, Memorial Hall—Reception Graduating Class to Second Class..... 8:15 p. m. to 12:00 m.

Wednesday, June 9.
Lacrosse—Corps Team vs. Intramural Champions..... 2:00 p. m.
Regimental Parade and Formal Guard Mounting..... 5:30 p. m.
Cadet Hop, Memorial Hall..... 8:15 p. m. to 12:00 m.
Thursday, June 10.
Gymnastic Exercises (4th Class), Cadet Gymnasium..... 9:45 a. m.
First Class Ride, Riding Hall..... 11:00 a. m.
Athletic Review..... 2:30 p. m.
Regimental Parade and Presentation of Stars to Distinguished Cadets..... 5:30 p. m.
Band Concert in front of Superintendent's Quarters..... 8:30 a. m.

Friday, June 11.
(Alumni Day)
Informal Guard Mounting, 15 minutes after return of the Corps from breakfast.....
Laying of the Corner Stone of New Mess Hall..... 9:30 a. m.
Alumni Exercises..... 11:00 a. m.
Review of the Corps by Alumni..... 11:45 a. m.
Luncheon, Association of Graduates, Memorial Hall..... 1:00 p. m.
Followed by Annual Meeting of the Association.
Dedication of Class Trees following termination of meeting.
Dedication of Class Windows, and Informal Organ Music..... 3:15 p. m.
Superintendent's Reception to Graduating Class..... 4:00 p. m.
Graduation Parade..... 6:00 p. m.
Graduation Hop, Cadet Gymnasium..... 8:15 p. m. to 1:00 a. m.

Saturday, June 12.
Graduation Exercises at Battle Monument..... 10:00 a. m.
Formation of the Corps on Parade, immediately after Graduation Exercises for Publication of Cadet Appointments.
Band Concert in front of Superintendent's Quarters..... 8:15 p. m.
Motion Pictures, Cadet Gymnasium..... 8:30 p. m.
(This program may be changed in some particulars.)

One of the outstanding innovations will be the wearing (throughout the entire week) gold bar Guest pins by all mothers and fathers (or guardians or close relatives) of members of the Graduating Class, an idea sponsored by General Stewart, Superintendent. This will give to the mothers and fathers a sense of that esprit de corps that can come only to those intimately connected with the Academy. It will enable cadets, officers, and friends of the Academy to single out, among the thousands of visitors, those whom it is especially desired to honor on this occasion of June Week and Graduation.

ARMY LAND SALE.

The Quartermaster General of the Army, under authority of Congress, has offered for sale a tract of about 491 acres known as the "Surplus Area of Camp Knox, Ky." This land has been divided into five tracts, or farms, the area of each ranging from 20 to 229 acres.

One thousand dollars was given to the West Point chapel at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., in the will of Miss Marie L. Michie, filed on May 5, 1926, in probate court, Washington, D. C. Miss Michie died on Feb. 2, 1926.

OFFICER BATTLE DEATHS IN WORLD WAR.

There has been considerable controversy from time to time as to the number of West Point graduates and other officers of the Regular Army and emergency officers of the Army of the United States who were killed during the World War. The opinion has also been advanced that there were no West Point officers killed in the War, which of course is entirely erroneous.

In answer to several requests, we give below the official data at present available, showing the total deaths and the per cent per 1000 of all officers, Regulars and emergency, and it will be seen that there was a high per cent of West Point graduates killed in the World War.

OVERSEAS SERVICE AND BATTLE DEATHS OF OFFICERS DURING WORLD WAR.

	Total served in World War	Served overseas	Per cent served overseas	Number	Per 1,000 officers	Per 1,000 officers who served overseas
All Officers.....	266,000	82,500	45%	2,181	11.0	25.5
West Point Graduates.....	2,403	1,784	68%	54	13.1	19.1
Other Regular Army.....	8,392	4,520	54%	117	13.9	25.9
All Regular Army.....	11,000	6,304	57%	151	13.7	24.0
Emergency Officers.....	159,000	76,246	44%	2,040	10.8	26.7

BATTLE DEATHS FOR OFFICERS WHO SERVED OVERSEAS DURING WORLD WAR.

	Served overseas	Battle deaths	Per 1,000	Served overseas	Battle deaths	Per 1,000
All Officers.....	14,840	153	10.3	67,710	2,838	30.1
West Point Graduates.....	1,512	17	11.2	272	17	62.7
Other Regular Army.....	1,492	18	10.7	3,628	161	33.4
All Regular Army.....	3,004	35	11.0	2,300	118	35.6
Emergency Officers.....	11,826	120	10.1	64,410	1,920	29.8

While the above table is considered fairly accurate, it is understood to be still open to correction and at some future date it is possible that a revised table may be issued by the War Department.

OFFICERS SAVED BY PARACHUTE.

Majs. Oscar Westover, Air Ser. U. S. A., commanding at Langley Field, Va., reports that two S.E.-5 airplanes engaged in problem of pursuit attack on bombardment aviation collided at this station in the air about 2:00 P. M., May 10, at approximately 3,000 feet altitude, and were totally wrecked. The pilots, Majors Harold E. Geiger and Horace M. Hickam, A. S., escaped through use of the parachute, neither suffering serious injury.

The maneuvers, during which the collision occurred, were being carried out during the contests and consisted of the pursuit airplane making attack on a formation of bombardment planes. Both pilots have had considerable experience in the Air Service. Major Hickam was Chief of Information Division, office of the Chief of A. S. for four years.

BRITISH CHAPLAINS GREET U. S.

Chaplain John T. Axton, Chief of Chaplains, U. S. A., received the following message from Chaplain-General A. C. Jarvis, of the British Army, in connection with convention of the Army Chaplains in Washington last week:

"The Chaplains of the Royal Army Chaplains' Department of the British Army send greetings to their brethren of the Corps of Chaplains of the United States Army. They especially desire to associate themselves with the honour being done to the memory of the twenty-three American Chaplains who gave their lives in the Great War. They died in the service of God and for the cause of freedom, and we rejoice that their names have been added to the National Roll of Honour at Arlington National Cemetery. We who served side by side with them on the battlefields of France know their worth and the greatness of their achievement and we salute their memory."

VARIOUS ARMY ITEMS.

At the request of the Cuban Government, Capt. Rafael Santamaria y Villa of the Cuban Army has been authorized by the Secretary of War to take a special course in the study of food products. This officer is at present pursuing a course at the Army Veterinary School.

Mr. Walter A. Jessup, President of the State University of Iowa, has been advised by the Secretary of War that his interest in the efficiency of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps at his institution is a source of great gratification to the War Department. The State University of Iowa is one of the distinguished colleges in the War Department rating.

The findings of the Experimental Board at the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga., are that the "issue O.D." blanket is the most satisfactory one for the field service of troops. Numerous tests were made of many different kinds and weights of blankets. Blankets containing more wool than the present one were found to be somewhat warmer, but were too bulky for the Infantry pack. They were also found to retain moisture too long. The Board recommended that no change be made in the Army blanket now in use.

RETIREMENTS OF N.C.O.

First Sgt. William Strickland, Service Company, 29th Infantry, Fort Benning, Ga., was retired from active service on April 19, 1926, after more than 30 years of faithful service. Sergeant Strickland first entered the military service in the Fifth Ohio Infantry in May 11, 1898, and first entered the Regular Army in the 22nd Infantry on Nov. 9, 1896. His foreign service includes duty in the Philippines, and during the World War in France, where he took part in the St. Mihiel Offensive, and the Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

In honor of Sergeant Strickland, Col. James B. Gowen, U.S.A., ordered a Battalion Review of the First Battalion on April 23, 1926. Colonel Gowen congratulated Sergeant Strickland on the successful termination of his long and faithful service.

Staff Sgt. Wilbur D. Fulks, Quartermaster Corps, was placed on the retired list April 22, 1926, after more than 27 years honorable service with the Colors. During his period of service in the United States, Alaska and the Philippine Islands, in the Infantry and Quartermaster Corps, Sergeant Fulks received eight discharges, the first with character Very Good and the remainder with character Excellent. "To serve for 27 years, in all kinds of work and in different countries, and to impress eight different officers with the excellence of your work," said his C.O. in announcing the retirement, "is a record which needs no comment for military men."

Maj. R. A. Osmun, G.M.C. Corps, Acting Division and Post Quartermaster, in the presence of all members of the Detachment G.M.C. Corps and all officers of the Q.M. Corps at Fort Sam Houston, commended Sergeant Fulks upon his very excellent record and presented a handsome gold watch and chain which were given to Sergeant Fulks by the members of the Detachment Q.M. Corps, Fort Sam Houston, as a mark of esteem.

GEN. LI CHIA CHI VISITS

GEN. W. D. CONNOR, U. S. A. Lt. Gen. Li Chia Chi, Commissioner of Police for Chihli Province, paid an official call upon Maj. Gen. William D. Connor, U. S. A., at Headquarters U. S. Army Forces in China at Tientsin, March 30. Following his visit to General Connor the distinguished guest called at Regimental Headquarters, where he was received by Col. Isaac Newell, 15th U. S. Inf., and his staff. Refreshments were served in the "Blue Room" at Regimental Headquarters.

The General spoke very enthusiastically concerning present conditions and stated that he looked for a long period of peace and prosperity for the Republic of China. He said that everything within his power would be done for the preservation of peace and order, and insured his hearty cooperation with all concerned to attain that end. The General was very much pleased to learn that the American army officers were so conversant with the Chinese language. A guard of honor in charge of Lieut. T. S. Timberman, received General Li at Headquarters U. S. A. F. C., and a similar guard in charge of Lieutenant Smith received the distinguished visitor at Regimental Headquarters.

SERIAL PICTURES OF VOLCANO.

Aviators of the Regular Army from Luke Field, T. H., have succeeded in obtaining some remarkable photographs of Mauna Loa, the Hawaiian volcano, while it was in eruption. Pictures were taken of the lava flow from its start to finish, probably the most interesting being secured as the advancing lava crept into the sea, taking what remained of the village of Hoopuloa, a fishing center about 20 miles from South Point. During the stay at South Point the flight, operated under very adverse conditions, being in an isolated section where there was a scarcity of food, water and shelter. Luckily gasoline was obtained from a town 15 miles away, enabling the flyers to base their operations on South Point instead of on Upolu Point, which saved them an immense amount of time.

The personnel of the flight consisted of Lt. H. R. Rivers, flight commander and pilot of the Photo ship, Staff Sgt. Benson, photographer, Lt. J. D. Givans, pilot, and Lt. G. C. Salisbury, observer, in a DH, with Lt. E. S. Davis, pilot, and Sgt. Dorcy, radio operator, in a radio-equipped Loening, amphibian. Radio communication between the amphibian and the Luke Field station was continuously maintained on both the trip to and from Hawaii.

VACANCIES AT U. S. M. A.

Following is a list of cadetships at the United States Military Academy, for which the respective Senators and Representatives in Congress have been requested to nominate candidates to qualify mentally by certificate, for entrance to the Academy on July 1, 1926, no further mental examination to be held. An asterisk (*) indicates two cadetships.

The law requires that each person appointed to the Military Academy shall be an actual resident of the State, district or Territory from which he purports to be appointed:

Alabama—2nd, 3rd and 9th districts.
Arkansas—1st, 4th and 7th districts.
California—2nd, 4th and 5th* districts.
Colorado—3rd* district.
Florida—Senator Fletcher.
Georgia—2nd, 3rd and 7th districts.
Idaho—Senator Gooding.
Illinois—3rd, 4th, 11th, 13th, 23rd* and 24th districts.
Indiana—1st, 2nd districts.
Iowa—4th district.
Kansas—3rd, 5th and 8th* districts.
Kentucky—Senator Ernst* and 6th, 7th, 8th and 10th districts.
Louisiana—4th and 9th districts.
Maine—3rd district.
Maryland—1st district.
Massachusetts—10th, 12th, 15th and 16th districts.
Michigan—1st, 7th, 8th and 11th districts.
Minnesota—Senator Schall* and 3rd*, 7th, 9th and 10th districts.
Mississippi—6th district.
Missouri—1st, 7th and 12th districts.
Nebraska—Senator Norris and Senator Howell and 5th district.
Nevada—Senator Oddie and Senator Pittman and Representative-at-large Arentz.
New Hampshire—1st and 2nd districts.
New York—Senator Copeland* and 2nd*, 4th, 7th, 12th, 18th*, 20th, 22nd, 25th, 28th, 29th, 33rd*, 34th, 35th, 40th, 41st and 42nd* districts.
North Carolina—2nd, 3rd and 10th districts.
North Dakota—2nd and 3rd* districts.
Ohio—2nd and 17th districts.
Oklahoma—2nd district.
Pennsylvania—Senator Reed and 12th, 16th, 25th, 27th, 34th and 35th districts.
Rhode Island—Senator Gerry.
South Carolina—2nd district.
South Dakota—Senator Norbeck and 1st district.
Tennessee—1st, 2nd, 6th, 7th and 9th districts.
Texas—8th, 13th and 14th* districts.
Utah—Senator King.
Vermont—2nd district.
Virginia—5th and 7th districts.
Washington—1st district.
Wisconsin—4th, 6th, 7th* and 11th districts.

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JOINT ARMY AND NAVY EXERCISES.

Agreement by the House and Senate on the fuel item which has been one of the points of dispute in the Naval Appropriation bill, will make possible the proposed joint Army-Navy maneuvers in August, 1927, in the Narragansett Bay area which will be the first combined fleet operations on the Atlantic Coast since the Battle Fleet was permanently located on the West Coast in 1922.

While no final plans have been officially decided on it is understood that the advisability of including a practical test of the defensive value of aircraft against a modern fleet in the maneuvers will be decided by the Joint Board when it meets to lay out the preliminary plans.

Selection of Narragansett Bay as the area for the mimic warfare is in line with a policy decided on several years ago. Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and surrounding waters, the Panama Canal Zone and the Pacific, with Hawaii as the center of operations, have all seen the war problems of the national defense worked out. The next logical location was the one slated for next year and it will probably be followed by similar joint maneuvers in the Puget Sound area, thus rounding out the probable scenes of operations in case of hostile attack by any foreign power.

Test of Defenses.

From the Army viewpoint the next maneuvers will be a test of the defenses of the Northeastern Frontier sector with practically the entire fleet attacking. By August of next year both the Saratoga and Lexington will have joined the fleet and the addition of these two giant air-planes will complicate the question of defense. A concentration of aerial forces will be needed to meet the added threat of the aerial attack by the more than 200 planes aboard the carriers which will augment those carried on the fighting ships, a new element in the war games that lend additional importance to the tests.

These maneuvers will attract unusual interest in the public mind in view of the weekly advertised contention of former Col. William Mitchell that aircraft, adequate in numbers, "on its own" could safeguard the coast line and repel an enemy sea attack by dominating a stretch of water for 200 miles off shore. The location will make it possible for the Army to concentrate the largest number of troops ever assembled for war games and the largest concentration of the air forces as well. The defense problem includes the protection of probably the most thickly settled as well as the greatest industrial area of the country that is vulnerable to attack by sea. By the same token it makes it possible at comparatively little cost to get together the maximum number of regulars, national guardsmen and possibly reserves for the defending forces.

So far only such preliminary plans as were necessary to estimate the possible costs have been made as the entire matter depended on the provision by Congress of sufficient funds for fuel to make it possible to bring the Battle Fleet to the East Coast. It is expected that this being disposed of consideration of preliminary plans will be begun and final decisions reached during the summer.

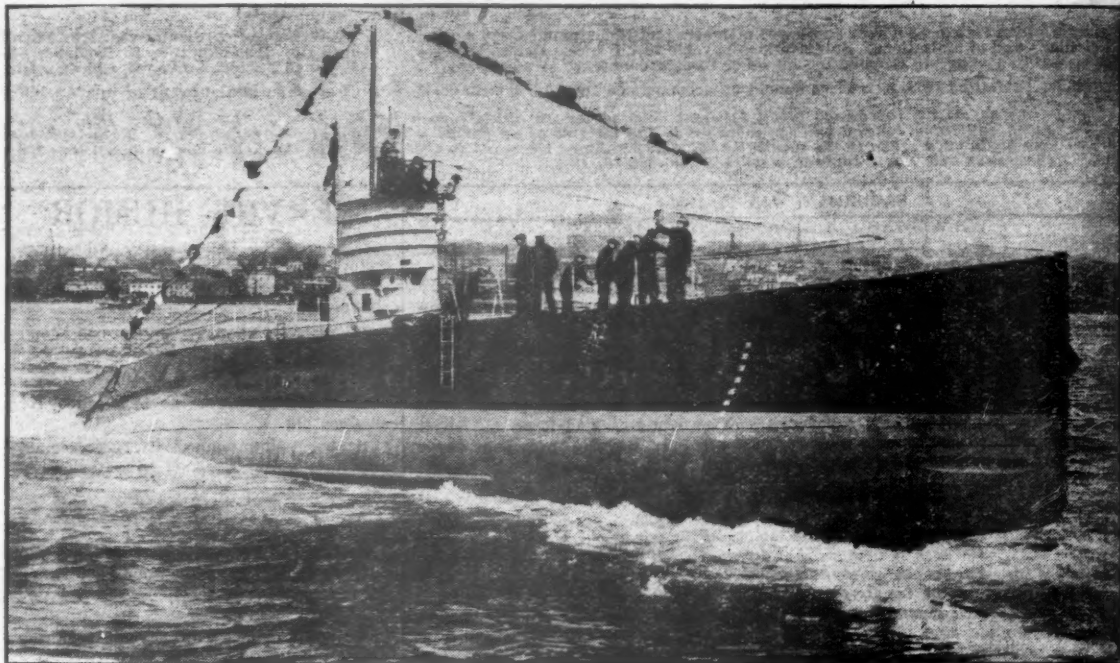
STANDING OF NAVY SHIPS

The following is the standing of the highest vessels of the mine sweeper class in the United States Navy in engineering performances for the month of March, 1926:

(1) Tatnuck; (2) Genesee; (3) Umpqua; (4) Heron; (5) Bay Spring; (6) Tanager; (7) Contocook; (8) Sonoma; (9) Montcalm; (10) Finch.

Marine Corps divisional rifle and pistol competitions are scheduled to take place at Parris Island, S. C., May 17 to 22, and at Eastern Quantico, Va., June 14 to 19. These matches follow others previously held at Guantanamo, Cuba, and at San Diego, Calif. Following the Marine Corps competition at Quantico, from June 21 to 26, the Elliott Trophy match will be held. At the conclusion of the Western divisional competition, the San Diego Trophy match will be shot in that Pacific Coast city.

NEW PERUVIAN SUBMARINE



The Peruvian Submarine R2, which was launched at the plant of the New London Ship and Engine Company, Groton, Conn., April 29, 1926. This firm is affiliated with the Electric Boat Company, of New York, the leading submarine designers of the United States.

She is 200 feet long, has a displacement of 800 tons, a surface speed of 14½ knots, and a submerged speed of 10 knots. She has a surface radius of action of 8,000 miles. A more extensive description of the R2, and also of her sister ship, the R1, also being built at the plant of the New London Ship and Engine Company, appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of May 1, page 853.

VARIOUS NAVY NOTES.

The following itinerary for the U. S. S. Argonne has been approved by the Navy Department: Leave San Francisco June 2; San Pedro June 4; San Diego June 5; Balboa June 16; Colon June 18; Hampton Roads June 26; New York June 30, and arriving at Portsmouth, N. H., on July 1.

Capt. M. R. Goldsborough (SC), who is assigned under the Bureau of the Budget as the Coordinator at Philadelphia, has been very sick, but the latest reports from the hospital show improvement in his condition.

During the coming three months the Purchase Division of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, will be in the market for several important purchases. One set of bids will be opened for about forty-two tons of canned apricots, and another for some three hundred and fifteen tons of canned peas. Another set will be for over one hundred thousand yards of sheeting and nearly thirty-five thousand made-up sheets; still another will be for nearly forty-five thousand yards of toweling. Another set will be for nearly seventy-five thousand pounds of copper tubing.

The National Capital staged its first important air races on the afternoon of May 14, when ten Navy planes, representing five different types, competed over an eighty-mile course for the Curtis Marine Trophy, one of the annual classics of the air.

Preceding the races, the results of which had not been received when this edition went to press, Army and Navy fliers joined in an aerial demonstration showing the progress of service types of aircraft. The program included a formation of fighting planes piloted by Marines from Quantico; smoke screens; parachute jumps participated in by personnel from Hampton Roads, Lakehurst and Anacostia; formation flying, acrobatic and other aerial maneuvers.

AGAINST PROMOTION OF BAND LEADER SANTELMANN

On the ground that the bill is in conflict with the President's financial program and the legislation is individual in character and would give a substantial increase in pay on the retired list over what the existing law provides, Secretary Wilbur has declined to approve the House bill for the promotion and retirement of William H. Santelmann, leader of the United States Band.

For nearly thirty-six years Mr. Santelmann has been with the famous organiza-

tion and since 1898 has served continuously as its leader. He is an enlisted man, with the pay and allowances of a captain in the Marine Corps, and the purpose of the bill is to permit him to be

retired with the rank and retired pay of a major, which would fix his retired pay at \$3,937.50, as against \$2,700 per annum he would receive if he retires under his present status.

[No. 40]

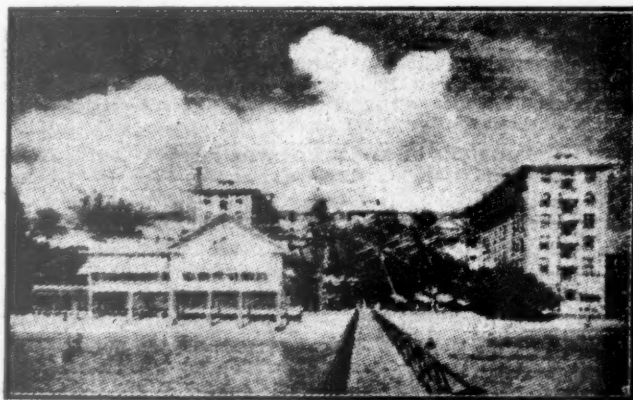


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"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, the Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interests will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments."—From Vol. I, No. 1 of the Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1865.

SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1926.

WE ARE NOW A BETTER SPOKESMAN.

With this issue of the Army and Navy Journal, we supply you with the kind of newspaper to which you are entitled and which we are proud to publish. We are happy to have made this stride forward. It is an advance in the way of the very latest news and more news, and we believe a better systemization of the news. Look the paper over, and see if you don't agree with us. We are sure the segregation of the orders will be more convenient, and the display and character of the news more satisfactory. Hereafter, you will find the things in which you are interested in identically the same place, the developments in the Regular Services under their appropriate headings, and the developments in connection with the auxiliaries likewise.

Of course, we are not entirely satisfied; we never will be. And it is that spirit which will cause us to go forward, seeking constantly new ways to meet your needs and views. Help us by your criticism and suggestion!

GREAT HEARTS CONQUER.

*'Tis much he dares;
And to that dauntless temper of his mind,
He hath a wisdom that doth guide his valour
To act in safety.—Macbeth.*

It seems a pity that the Senate of the United States, once the "greatest deliberative body in the world", should have among its members such men of little vision as Dill, of Washington, and Blease, of South Carolina. An instance of their narrow point of view was furnished this week in the Senate. Mr. Bingham, of Connecticut, whose forceful activity is largely responsible for the enactment of the bill for the promotion of air commerce, regarded it as a happy circumstance that he was able to announce an agreement of the two houses on the bill on "the very day of the news of that splendid flight made by Commander Byrd, who, for the first time in history, has succeeded in taking an airplane to the North Pole and back again." Senator Dill "wondered as to how many more young men of our Navy are to risk their lives in flying over an unknown waste", and Senator Blease sneeringly inquired: "if Commander Byrd is any relation of Dr. Cook."

"To the credit of the Congress, such comments passed with the recognition of the crass ignorance and blatant demagogism of the men making them. As a matter of fact, the great majority of the Senate joined in the enthusiasm expressed by Senator Bingham, and this likewise is the attitude of members of the House. Speaker Longworth holds that Commander Byrd should receive the Medal of Honor. Of course he should. The feat he performed deserves substantial recognition, not only as a reward for the daring shown by the Naval Aviator, but to mark an event of first importance in the history of our civilization. Nor should Chief Petty Officer Bennett be forgotten, for he and Byrd were the complements of each other; and as the one lived up to the high standards of the commissioned personnel, so the other typified the gallant qualities of our enlisted force.

Were Senator Dill to study the past, he would know that it is the high spirit of adventure which has made humanity advance. Exploration has been followed always by development, and unknown wastes have become garden spots for the happiness of man. That the Arctic has its uses, and that some day those uses will be known and applied for the benefit of mankind we may be sure. But whether this be true or not, the fact that man, with dauntless determination, has conquered the frigid terrors of the Arctic will have an inspiring influence upon the present and future generations. So far as Mr. Blease is concerned, the sneer he uttered is so unworthy as to justify the sharpest censure by the legislature of South Carolina; and it is to be hoped that that body will, for the honor of the State, disavow the reflection made by its representative upon a gallant American Naval Officer.

The glory of Lieut. Comdr. Byrd and Mr. Bennett is the glory of the Navy. And may not the Army, represented by Major Lamphier with the Wilkins expedition, expect participation in world approbation as a result of the superb effort he is making to explore the mysterious regions to the north of Alaska?

THE NEED OF ADEQUATE STRENGTH.

Is the world at peace?

Let us see:

England, torn by a strike, happily called off, which threatened the existence of her Government.

The Red menace of Russia.

Poland in revolution.

Germany faced by a monarchist plot, which for the moment has been suppressed.

Roumania threatened by revolution.

France at war in Morocco and Syria.

Spain at war in Morocco.

Nicaragua in revolution.

Chile and Peru at daggers' points.

China in revolution.

Rumblings in other quarters.

The waves, set in motion by the World War, are still dashing against the bulwarks of civilization. Crêves are found here and there and the inundations destroy or threaten national security and order.

The wise show of force by the British Government contributed largely to the maintenance of order in the tight little Isle. Thus again is preparation vindicated. But truly none is so blind as he who won't see! In our own country, we have pacifists, well-meaning and otherwise, demanding total disarmament. We have disarmament discussions at Briarcliff, New York, a "Peace Week" in New York, and there will meet today in Geneva the Disarmament Conference called by the League of Nations.

We are fortunate in having a Congress, which, representing the sober thought of the people, takes into account the situation of the world and declines to render the country powerless.

THE DEAD LIVE WHEN WE THINK OF THEM.

We had the honor of participating last week in a simply ceremony which has made a lasting impression upon our mind. It was in connection with the unveiling of the portraits of the twenty-three Chaplains who died for their faith and country during the World War. The ceremony took place in the office of Colonel John T. Axton, whose able administration of the Chaplains of the Service reflects credit not merely upon himself but upon the entire Army. General Pershing, once again in good health, took part in the ceremony as did some of the distinguished Chaplains of the War and the families of those who died. While a detail of soldiers presented arms, two small boys, dressed in white, pulled the cords which drew back the black curtains, leaving revealed the portraits of the men whose lives were an inspiration and a help to all with whom they came in contact.

SERVICE HUMOR

Officer of the Day—Sentry, what are your general orders?

Sentry—Mmmmmmy eeeeeegeneral oooooorders—

O. D.—You stammer pretty bad, don't you?

Sentry—Kyyyyyes.

O. D.—Did you ever go to a school for stammering?

Sentry—Nnnnnnnno, it cccccccomes nnnnnnnnnaturally.—2nd. Div. Review.

First Soldier—These flapjacks are as hard as stones.

Second Soldier—Why not? Didn't you hear the cook say "Take your pick" when he passed them out?

Rotund Colonel—You haven't seen my belt around the house, have you?

Sarcastic Wife—Oh, was it that big? Did you buckle it around the house?

Prosecutor—I demand a year's imprisonment for the accused.

Presiding Officer—Have you anything to add, accused?

Soldier—No, I would rather subtract.

"Never mind," said the soldier, who lost his left arm in France, "I still have the right to love you."

Private—I guess I will send my girl a rifle and bayonet.

Sergeant—Is she in the habit of collecting souvenirs?

Private—No; but she likes to have arms around her.—Ohio State R. O. T. C. Sentinel.

The Marines will never forgive Philadelphia for not keeping Smedley Butler when it had him.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Recruit—Will these shoes wear long?

Q. M. Sgt.—Wear long? Why, nobody has ever come back for a second pair!

Teacher—The Captain was singing during the battle. Now what do you suppose he was singing, William?

Willie—"Show Me the Way to Go Home."

First Sergt. (finding a piece of rubber tire in his hash)—There's no doubt about it, the automobile is certainly displacing the horse everywhere.

During a military campaign, after a long march, the commanding general ordered, as a sanitary precaution, that all the men should change their undershirts. One O. S. reported to his captain that half of his men owned but one shirt apiece.

The captain hesitated but a moment. "Military orders must be obeyed," he said. "Let the men change with each other."—Tit-Bits.

(What's your favorite Service Joke? Send it to the Humor Editor of the Army and Navy Journal and give him a chance to publish it. The Service Humor column is open to everybody, and the more contributors the merrier.)

ASK THE JOURNAL

Miss Mary E. Salter, 510 Cheyenne St., Leavenworth, Kan., desires to learn the address of her father, Cook Emery James Salter, who left the Army in 1916 or 1917.

J. H. The First Artillery of the Regular Army fired the last shot of the Civil War, April 9, 1865. It also, on April 12—Easter, 1861—at Fort Sumter, fired the first shot in defense of the Union.

T. H. The U. S. flag, as finally adopted by Congress, was raised over the Capitol April 13, 1818.

Dear Mr. Editor

IN APPRECIATION.

Editor, Army and Navy Journal:
Personally and for the committee of retired officers in Washington and on behalf of all the retired officers affected by the passage of the bill 1786 to equalize the pay of retired officers, I desire to express to you our sincere thanks and appreciation for the splendid support you have given throughout the effort to get this bill passed, which has finally been accomplished. The bill was signed by the President on May 8.

Yours sincerely, W. P. Richardson,
Colonel, U.S.A., Chairman of Committee.

ALLOWANCES FOR ENLISTED MEN

Editor, Army and Navy Journal:
The writer read with great pleasure the "Report on Army Appropriation Bill," page 763 issue of April 10 of the Army and Navy Journal, showing that an amendment had recently been adopted by the House "providing that enlisted men, including members of the Army Band, entitled to receive allowances for quarters and subsistence shall continue, while their permanent stations remain unchanged, to receive such allowances while sick in hospital or absent from their permanent-duty stations in a pay status."

This will relieve a condition that has always been considered an injustice to the enlisted personnel who are serving where it becomes necessary to place them on a commutation status. For instance, where an enlisted man is in the hospital for a week or ten days at the place where he is on duty, he naturally maintains his room rather than taking a chance on being able to get it back after his discharge from the hospital.

This allowance was heretofore given us, and up to and including last April I believe, we were permitted to claim same on our pay voucher. At that time our good friend, General J. Raymond McCarl, ruled that we were not entitled to this allowance while sick in hospital or otherwise absent from our duty and station. This ruling, like many others, has brought a great many hardships upon the enlisted personnel of the Army who are serving where it is necessary to place them on a commutation status.

As for the allowance we are now receiving for quarters and subsistence, which is \$1.20 per day for subsistence and 75c per day for quarters or a total of \$1.95 per day, it is not sufficient, as I know by experience after serving in all parts of the United States. It is utterly impossible to contract for meals at 40c each in either a restaurant or boarding house where the surroundings and sanitary conditions are such that will reflect credit on the service by the enlisted personnel catering to them. There are restaurants and boarding houses where meals can be had for 40c, but the meals, cooking and surrounding are such that make it impossible to relish them and are unquestionably degrading to both the soldier and the service.

As for the allowance for quarters, there are certain conditions where the amount is sufficient to provide a comfortable place to live and in a vicinity where it is not embarrassing to reveal to our friends our street and house number.

We are not asking for hotel accommodations but an allowance for both quarters and subsistence that will permit us to live in a neighborhood that will reflect credit upon the service rather than degrading to both the service and soldier.

Let's hope that prior to July 1 some one will see the necessity for an increase in the present allowance and that we will be given an increase that will permit us to live where it will reflect credit on the service of the United States Army and the soldier.

ONE-OF-THOSE.

NEWS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

SUMMER CAMPS OF N. Y. N. G.

The New York National Guard this summer will be encamped at four different places, namely, Pine Camp, Fort Ontario, Peekskill, and Fort H. G. Wright, all in New York. The largest camp will be at Peekskill, where the division staff will be located. Maj. Gen. W. L. Haskell, commanding the National Guard, will be in

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the field all summer, and will visit all the camps. His main headquarters will be at Peekskill. The dates and places the organizations will be in camp are as follows:

Pine Camp

June 13 to 27: Headquarters and Headquarters Troop, 51st Cav. Brig., 101st Cav., 1st Cav., and 51st Machine Gun Squad.

June 27 to July 11: 196th Field Artillery, July 25 to Aug. 8: 27th Div. Air Service, 104th Field Artillery.

Aug. 1 to 15: Hdqrs. and Hdqrs. Bty., 52nd Field Artillery Brig.

Aug. 8 to 22: 156th Field Artillery.

Aug. 22 to Sept. 5: 105th Field Artillery, and 192nd Ammunition Train.

Fort Ontario

July 4 to 13: 112th Coast Artillery (AA).

July 25 to Aug. 8: 244th C. A. (155m-m G. P. F.)

Aug. 8 to 22: 258th Field Art. (155m-m G. P. F.)

Peekskill

June 13 to 27: 102nd Engrs., and 102nd Med. Regt.

June 27 to July 11: Hdqrs. and Hdqrs. Co. 43rd Inf. Brig., 105th Inf. and 106th Inf.

July 11 to 25: Hdqrs. and Hdqrs. Co. 54th Inf. Brig., 107th Inf. and 108th Inf.

July 25 to Aug. 8: Hdqrs. and Hdqrs. Co. 37th Inf. Brig., 165th Inf. and 174th Inf.

Aug. 8 to 22: 10th Inf. and 71st Inf.

Aug. 22 to Sept. 5: Hdqrs. and Hdqrs. Det. 27th Div., 14th Inf., 27th Div. Spec. Troops, 27th Div. Train Q. M. C., and 101st Sig. Bn.

Sept. 5 to 19: 369th Inf. (colored).

June 13 to Sept. 19: Staff Corps and Departments.

Fort H. G. Wright.

July 10 to 24: 245th Coast Artillery (HD).

MASSACHUSETTS

Major Gen. Edward L. Logan, commanding the 26th Division, Massachusetts National Guard, announces a four-day training school for officers at Camp Devens, Mass., June 17-20, divided into sections with instructors assigned as noted below:

First Section: Division and Brigade Commanders and Staff: Colonels of Infantry and Cavalry, Major William McCleave.

Second Section: Lieutenant Colonels and Majors, and Regimental and Battalion Staffs, Capt. John L. Gammell.

Third Section: Medical Officers, Major Lamphier W. Webb.

Fourth Section: All Communications Officers, Capt. A. E. Whitworth.

Fifth Section: Engineer Officers, Lieut. A. L. Lieber.

Sixth Section: Supply Officers, Capt. Roland T. Fenton.

Seventh Section: Machine Gun and Howitzer Officers, Major Thomas F. Taylor.

Eighth Section: Captains of Rifle Companies, Capt. John F. Goodman.

Ninth Section: Lieutenants of Rifle Companies, Capt. Walter P. Mullins, Capt. Robert L. Wright, Capt. George F. Davis.

Officials of the school at Camp Devens will be as follows: Major Gen. Edward L. Logan, Commanding Officer; Col. John W. Hyatt, Executive Officer; Capt. Vincent H. Jacobs, Adjutant; Capt. Louis L. Morse, Billing Officer.

Division Camp Program:

Gen. Logan has arranged a complete program for the 26th Division (less the Air Service, 101st Field Artillery), when it goes into camp for two weeks' field training at Camp Devens, Mass., July 19 to 24 inclusive. This program includes (except for recruits) not more than two hours per day will be devoted to the school of the soldier and close order drill. Instructions in combat exercises, starting with the squad and working up to the regiment towards the end of the first week. Each infantry regiment will carry out a combat exercise, preferably in the afternoon or evening, as the regimental or brigade commanders may determine, upon approval by the Division Commander.

No more than two days for each regiment will be allotted for work on the rifle range, and this should be confined to practice with the machine guns, 37mm guns, and automatic rifles.

Terrain exercises for all field and staff officers will be conducted on alternate days.

Sunday, July 18, is designated as "Vet-

NEW JERSEY.

Major Gen. Q. M. Gillmore, commanding the New Jersey National Guard, has just announced the results of the annual 1926 Army inspections of the National Guard of the State. The results which are highly creditable, are as follows:

Number of Headquarters and Units rated very satisfactory, 31; number of Headquarters and Units rates satisfactory, 53; number of Headquarters and Units rated unsatisfactory, 1.

The Commanding General desires to especially commend the following Headquarters and Units at having secured both a rating of very satisfactory and an attendance of 100 per cent of their personnel at the inspection:

Headquarters or Unit.	Rating	Attendance Per Cent.
Division Hdqrs.	V. S.	100
Hdqrs. 57th Inf. Brigade	V. S.	100
Hdqrs. 113th Inf.	V. S.	100
Hdqrs. 113th Field Art.	V. S.	100
Hdqrs. 104th Engrs.	V. S.	100
Hdqrs. 15th Med. Regt.	V. S.	100
Hdqrs. 102nd Cav.	V. S.	100
Hdqrs. 2nd Bn. 114th Inf.	V. S.	100
Co. B. 113th Inf.	V. S.	100
Hdqrs. and Hdqrs. Co. 1st Bn. 114th Inf.	V. S.	100
Hdqrs. and Hdqrs. Bty. and Combat. Tm. 113th F. A.	V. S.	100
Bat. D. 112th Field Art.	V. S.	100
Troop B. 102nd Cav.	V. S.	100

The following Headquarters and Units are commended as having received either a rating of very satisfactory or an attendance of 100 per cent:

Headquarters or Unit.	Rating	Attendance Per Cent.
Hdqrs. 2nd Bn. 113th F. A.	S.	100
Hdqrs. 1st Bn. 104th Engrs.	S.	100
Hdqrs. 2nd Bn. 104th Engrs.	S.	100
Hdqrs. and Hdqrs. 1st Bn. Bn. 113th Inf.	S.	100
Service Company 113th Inf.	S.	100
Co. I 113th Inf.	V. S.	99
Co. M. 113th Inf.	V. S.	100
Hdqrs. and Hdqrs. Co. 3rd Bn. 114th Inf.	V. S.	86
Hdqrs. Co. 114th Inf.	V. S.	86
Med. Det. 114th Inf.	V. S.	86
Co. A. 114th Inf.	V. S.	75
Co. C. 114th Inf.	V. S.	92
Co. E. 114th Inf.	V. S.	82
Co. G. 114th Inf.	V. S.	83
Co. H. 114th Inf.	V. S.	100
Co. K. 114th Inf.	V. S.	82
Service Bn. 113th F. A.	S.	100
Bat. F. 112th F. A.	S.	100
Med. Det. 104th Engrs.	V. S.	75
Co. F. 104th Engrs.	V. S.	86
Amb. Co. 155th 119th Med. Regt.	V. S.	79
Am. Co. No. 156 119th Med. Regt.	V. S.	79
Service Co. 119th Med. Regt.	V. S.	79
Hosp. Co. No. 155th 119th Med. Regt.	V. S.	61
Service Troop 102nd Cav.	V. S.	89
44th Div. Sig. Co.	V. S.	97

erans' and Parents' Day," and a cordial invitation is extended to them by every unit commander to visit the camp.

Monday, or Tuesday, July 19 or 20, each Infantry Brigade will carry out a combat exercise.

Wednesday, July 21, a Division Review will be held for distinguished guests.

Thursday, July 22, a "Command Post Exercise" will be carried out by the Division.

There will be efficiency ratings for organizations and prize awarded: The method of marking is a combination of that used by the Service Schools, the Regular Army, and the best colleges in the United States.

"General Efficiency," says Gen. Logan, "is the objective. An organization may excel in one or more of the subjects, but to neglect even one subject lowers the average considerably. Hence the necessity for a well-balanced schedule for training."

There will be a divisional rifle and pistol and team matches on July 16, and athletic and recreational training, and various athletic contests for prizes. Athletics will include baseball for the championship of the 26th Division, boxing, swimming, and field and track events.

The Athletic Officers of the Division are: Div. Ath. Officer, Lt. Col. Waldron H. Rand; track and swimming, Lt. Col. George S. Penney; boxing, Major Slater Washburn; baseball, Capt. William J. Blake; Div. Hdqrs. & Spec. Trps., 1st Lt. Charles T. M. Nicoll; 26th Division Train, Capt. Leo A. Fouhy; 26th Division Air Service, 2nd Lt. Harold Brown; 101st Medical Regiment, Chaplain J. J. Logan; 101st Engineers, Major Douglas Gordon; 101st Infantry, Capt. Thomas F. Hickey; 104th Infantry, 1st Lt. E. L. Raymond; 131st Infantry, Chaplain George P. O'Connor; 152nd Infantry, Chaplain Roger F. Elk; 101st Field Artillery, Chaplain Robert Campbell, Jr., and 102nd Field Artillery, Lt. Col. Roger W. Eckfeldt.

VIRGINIA

Adj. Gen. W. W. Sale, of Virginia announces camp dates as follows:

FOUR-DAY CAMPS (Officers only):

91st Brigade (116th and 133rd Infantry), Virginia Beach, Va., June 24 to 27, inclusive.

111th Field Artillery, Lexington, Va., May 17 to 20, inclusive.

246th Coast Artillery, Fort Monroe, Va., May 24 to 27, inclusive.

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ACTIVITIES OF THE ORGANIZED RESERVE

RESERVE Q.M. CONVENTION

The following tentative program for the Convention of Reserve Officers of the Quartermaster Corps, to be held in Washington May 21 and 22, has been announced as follows:

Morning Session, May 21
MAJ. GEN. B. F. CHEATHAM, Q.M.C., presiding.
 10:00—"Informal Reception and Welcoming Address."
HON. DWIGHT F. DAVIS
 10:30—"Opening Address."
MAJ. GEN. JOHN L. HINES
 10:45—"National Preparedness."
BRIG. GEN. ROY HOFFMAN
 11:00—Recess.
 11:15—"What the Quartermaster Corps is Striving to Accomplish."
MAJ. GEN. B. F. CHEATHAM
 11:35—"The Purpose of This Convention."
COL. W. A. STARRETT, Q.M., R.E.S.
 12:00—Adjournment until 2:15 p. m.
Afternoon Session
COL. W. A. STARRETT, Q.M., R.E.S., presiding.
 2:40—"General Discussion of Training Activities and Curricula With Reports of Special Committees."
 4:30—Adjournment until 9:30 a. m., May 22, 1926.
Morning Session, May 22
MAJ. GEN. B. F. CHEATHAM, Q.M.C., presiding.
 9:30—"Industrial Preparedness."
HON. HANFORD MACNIDER
 9:30—"Industrial Preparedness."
BRIG. GEN. H. M. LORD
 10:30—Recess.
 10:45—Address by
HON. HERBERT HOOVER
 11:45—"G-4 and Its Relation to the Quartermaster Corps."
BRIG. GEN. BRIANT H. WELLS
 11:45—Adjournment until 2:30 p. m.
 12:30—"Quartermaster Luncheon."
Afternoon Session
COL. W. A. STARRETT, Q.M., R.E.S., presiding.
 2:30—"Construction Activities."
BRIG. GEN. R. C. MARSHALL, JR., Q.M., R.E.S.
 3:00—"Horsing the Army."
LT. COL. PIERRE LORILLARD, Q.M., R.E.S.
 3:30—Recess.
 3:45—"Supply of the National Guard."
MAJ. KENNETH P. LORD, D.O.L.
 4:15—"Closing Remarks."
THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL
 4:30—Adjournment.



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THE SEATTLE WINTER PLATTSBURG

At the finish of its second year, the Seattle "Winter Plattsburg" recently closed a most successful season with a banquet at the L. C. Smith Building Restaurants. A splendid dinner was served, after which the meeting was formally opened by the president, Major W. B. Brinton, QM-Res.

Before an audience of some 250 members and guests a most able review of the season's work was given by Mr. Nathan Eckstein, Acting Assistant Secretary of War for this group, who was the evening's toastmaster.

The local "Plattsburg" secured the interest of Quartermaster Reserve Officers and prominent business men of Seattle, and this season's work, which included problems for the study of Reserve Officers affecting the technical details of the work they will be called upon to handle in case of a major emergency, and problems affecting the contact between the business world and the Army under similar conditions, has aroused great enthusiasm. With a total enrollment of 511 members, the cause of adequate preparation for national defense has gained many influential friends.

This group has at all times received the support of the Regular Army officers in this vicinity, and there was present at this banquet as speakers: Brig. Gen. Robert A. Alexander, Commanding Camp Lewis, Wash., Col. W. J. Barden, Eng. Corps, District Engineer Officer, Col. C. M. Steese, Eng. Corps, in charge of construction work in Alaska, and Lt. Col. Jas. H. Como, Q.M. Corps, Instructor, O.R., in charge of the "Plattsburg" group at Portland, Ore., and as guest Col. J. D. Hartman, S.C., Col. F. P. Holcomb, F.D., Col. F. M. Jones, Cav., and many other officers stationed at Camp Lewis, Fort Lawton and the University of Washington.

General Alexander made a stirring appeal for an adequate defense establishment and aroused great enthusiasm.

Colonel Barden dealt with the problems of the Engineer Corps and its part in the general industrial survey of the country's resources.

Colonel Steese spoke of his problems and experience in Alaska, and Colonel Como gave a resume of the Portland "Plattsburg" activities during the last winter. Songs, music and other entertainment features were interspersed between speeches.

Capt. Orville Jackson, Q.M. Corps, C.O. of the Seattle Q.M. Depot, was the Instructor in Charge of Seattle's group, and to his tact and untiring efforts a great measure of the credit for the local chapter's success is due. A letter and telegram from Maj. Gen. B. F. Cheatham, Q.M.G., was read, expressing his gratification at the splendid work accomplished. The local Sojourners, of which Capt. Jackson is the Secretary-Treasurer, attended in a body in uniform.

Capt. D. R. Raymond, QM-Res., as Assistant Instructor in charge of problems, spoke on "Our Winter Plattsburg," detailing the work of groups all over the country, in the interest of preparedness. Many members of this winter's classes have pledged themselves to carry on during the 1926-27 season.

MINNESOTA WINS HEARST TROPHY.

University of Minnesota R. O. T. C., of Minneapolis, has won the senior trophy in the William Randolph Hearst R. O. T. C. military shoot, in which universities in all sections of the country participated. The University won over a field of 88 teams, making a score of 995 out of a possible 1,000. It is the second win for that school, and a victory next year will give Minnesota permanent possession of the William Randolph Hearst trophy.

Boston University was second in the senior shoot, and the University of Wisconsin, third.

R. O. T. C. OAKLAND, CALIF.

The Reserve Officers Training Corps of the Oakland, Calif., high schools is going to keep the spirit of Orpheus alive and happy if there is a way to do it. On May 21 it will hold the seventh annual band competition in the Municipal Auditorium. Awards will be made for the best playing done by individuals as well as organizations.

RESERVE APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

The following are official lists from the War Department of applicants who have accepted appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps and promotion in the same:

Appointments May 7, 1926.
 Acheson, Robert S.; 1st Lt. Q. M.; Seattle, Wash.
 Austin, Thomas C.; Col. Med.; Pasadena, Calif.
 Benton, Julian J.; Maj. Gen.; Berkeley, Calif.
 Benfield, William; Capt. Med.; Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Birney, Frederick; 2nd Lt. Q. M.; Waxahatchie, Tex.
 Blaser, Hans C.; 2nd Lt. Inf.; The Dalles, Ore.
 Bubbis, John L.; 1st Lt. Med.; Indianapolis, Ind.
 Burke, Alton C.; 2nd Lt. M. A.; Dallas, Tex.
 Corson, David R.; 2nd Lt. Inf.; Norristown, Pa.
 Cotton, Bert L.; 2nd Lt. Inf.; Prosser, Wash.
 Edgar, Cecil E.; 1st Lt. Inf.; 429 Rowell Bldg., Fresno, Calif.
 French, Thomas E.; 2nd Lt. Q. M.; Sidney, Nebr.
 Harrington, Marion T.; 2nd Lt. Inf.; Plano, Tex.
 Jackson, Donald T.; 2nd Lt. Inf.; Bozeman, Mont.
 Johnson, John C.; Capt. Engr.; Seattle, Wash.
 Keyes, Harmon E.; Capt. C. W.; Tucson, Ariz.
 Linder, George O.; 2nd Lt. C. W.; Milwaukee, Wis.
 Mahrt, Louis R.; 2nd Lt. Inf.; Dayton, Ohio.
 Moore, John R.; 2nd Lt. Inf.; Anderson, S. C.
 Morris, Lew E.; 1st Lt. Inf.; Spokane, Wash.
 Nelson, Richard V.; 1st Lt. Dent.; Dayton, Ohio.
 O'Donovan, Charles, Jr.; 1st Lt. Med.; Baltimore, Md.
 Peters, Richard T.; Capt. Med.; W. Springfield, Mass.
 Ritter, Alfred M.; 2nd Lt. Q. M.; Hartford, Conn.
 Roach, Ernest G.; 2nd Lt. Inf.; Omaha, Nebr.
 Rogers, Harvey; 2nd Lt. Cav.; Gooding, Idaho.
 Rugles, Howard E.; Maj. Med.; San Francisco, Calif.
 Sparks, Alan L.; 1st Lt. Med.; Indianapolis, Ind.
 Stephenson, Carl F.; Capt. Inf.; Chicago, Ill.
 Upham, William H.; 2nd Lt. Inf.; Idaho Falls, Idaho.
 Villaruz, R.; 1st Lt. Inf.; Manila, P. I.
 Wakeman, Edward T.; 1st Lt. Med.; New Haven, Conn.
 White, Paul G.; 2nd Lt. Inf.; Indianapolis, Ind.
 Yewell, Paul R.; 2nd Lt. Engr.; Redondo Beach, Calif.
 Young, Harold S.; 1st Lt. Inf.; Orange, N. J.
 Blood, Charles R.; Major Inf.; Rio Osa, Calif.
 Barville, Fred; 2nd Lt. F. A.; Sabetha, Kans.
 Penn, Joseph A.; Capt. Ord.; Roseburg, Ore.
 Dexter, Charles C.; 1st Lt. Q. M.; Berkeley, Calif.
 Dwyer, James E.; 2nd Lt. Inf.; Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
 Fell, Harold; Capt. Med.; Cleveland, Ohio.
 Franz, Robert H.; 1st Lt. Inf.; Manitowoc, Wis.
 Garberson, John H.; Maj. Med.; Miles City, Mont.
 Giron, Pascual M.; 2nd Lt. Inf.; Houston, Tex.
 Givan, James A.; 1st Lt. Med.; Worcester, Mass.
 Gold, Hosea S.; 1st Lt. Dent.; Ellwood City, Pa.
 Hagen, Alfred F.; 2nd Lt. Inf.; Oildfields, Calif.
 Harrison, Archie P.; 1st Lt. Q. M.; San Pedro, Calif.
 Jones, Charles J.; 2nd Lt. Inf.; Wenatchee, Wash.
 Long, William E.; Capt. Med.; Anacanda, Mont.
 McGrath, Raymond; 2nd Lt. Inf.; Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
 Martin, John W.; 2nd Lt. Q. M.; San Diego, Calif.
 Moore, Will C.; Maj. Med.; Muncie, Ind.
 Morrison, William R.; Maj. Med.; Billings, Mont.
 Otterassen, Andrew O.; Capt. Med.; Seattle, Wash.
 Palmer, William E.; Capt. Dent.; Cleveland, Ohio.
 Preston, William R.; Maj. Med.; Logan, Utah.
 Renwick, Wilke, R.; 1st Lt. Dent.; Stockton, Calif.
 Reizman, Harold H.; 2nd Lt. Inf.; Seattle, Wash.
 Richards, Burt R.; Capt. Sn.; Albany, N. Y.
 Howlett, Caus A.; Capt. Inf.; Bradenton, Fla.
 Sarles, Len C.; 2nd Lt. Inf.; Minneapolis, Minn.
 Smith, Samuel H.; Capt. Med.; Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Spitzer, Alexander F.; 1st Lt. Dent.; Bronx, New York, N. Y.
 Sturges, William S.; Capt. Sn.; Omaha, Nebr.
 Sullivan, Frank K.; 1st Lt. Dent.; Salt Lake City, Utah.
 Taylor, Leland H.; 1st Lt. Med.; Boston, Mass.
 Turner, Lewis S.; 2nd Lt. A. S.; Muskogee, Okla.
 Warnoth, George W.; 1st Lt. Dent.; Redmond, Ore.
 Weille, Francis L.; 1st Lt. Med.; Boston, Mass.
Promotions May 7, 1926.
 Rovey, Sidney J.; Capt. A. S.; Chicago, Ill.
 Campbell, Edgar H.; Col. Inf.; Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Chapman, Joseph E., Jr.; 1st Lt. Cav.; Columbus, Ga.
 Davis, Hazelton B.; Capt. Dent.; Medford, Mass.
 Frederickson, Hubert M.; 1st Lt. C. A.; Minneapolis, Minn.
 Gibson, Floyd D.; 2nd Lt. Inf.; Chicago, Ill.
 Goddard, William B., 3d; 1st Lt.; F. A.; San Antonio, Tex.
 Guthrie, Austin L.; Lt. Col. Med.; Oklahoma City, Okla.
 Hicks, Randall J.; Capt. F. A.; Kinston, N. C.
 Lawrence, Gerald P.; Lt. Col. Med.; Westerville, Ohio.
 Mercer, Waller N.; Lt. Col. Med.; Richmond, Va.
 Moore, Ernest W.; Capt. C. A.; Providence, R. I.
 Stuart, Daniel V., Jr.; Lt. Col. Med.; Washington, D. C.
 Vardaman, James, Jr.; Major F. A.; St. Louis, Mo.
Appointments May 8, 1926.
 Audett, Theophilus B.; 2nd Lt. Inf.; Seattle, Wash.
 Barrett, Raymond L.; 1st Lt. Med.; Springfield, Mass.
 Black, A.; 1st Lt. C. W.; Madison, Wis.
 Bowie, John W.; 2nd Lt. C. A.; Roanoke, Va.
 Brummer, Fred E.; 1st Lt. Med.; Huntington, W. Va.

RESERVES TO HONOR COL. J. SCOTT.

Reserve officers of the District of Columbia are requested to attend a supper and smoker on June 5, at the Willard Hotel, Washington, to honor Lt. Col. John Scott, U.S.A., Senior Executive Officer, Organized Reserves, District of Columbia, who leaves Washington soon for Fort Leavenworth for duty. Colonel Scott has been very popular with the Reserves and has done everything possible to advance their interests.

The committee in charge of the dinner are:

Lt. Col. Jos. F. Randall, A. S., Chairman; Col. L. W. Heron, F. A.; Lt. Col. S. Goodacre, Fin.; Lt. Col. Isaac Weil, Ord.; Maj. R. H. Wilmer, C.A.C.; Maj. A. L. Anderson, Q.M.; Capt. R. C. D. Hunt, Cav.

The tax is \$2.00, which includes everything, and it is desired that reserve officers communicate with Executive of his branch and make remittance as early as possible to Capt. Albert Sutter, 541 Twenty-first Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. This supper is instigated by the various branches of the service and so sanctioned by them with hearty support.

IMPORTANT O. R. C. ACTIVITIES.

The sum of \$90,000 for 14 additional Reserve Officers on duty throughout the year, one at each Corps Area Headquarters, one in the office of the Adjutant General, and four in the offices of the chiefs of different arms of the service, is included in the War Department estimates for the fiscal year 1928.

The Reserve Officer on duty in the Adjutant General's office will be one of high rank, and he will be allowed to function as though he were an Assistant Chief of Staff in charge of the Reserves. This plan is the answer of the War Department to the demand of certain higher-ups in the Organized Reserves, and the long fight waged by the Reserve Officers Association for a distinct representative or centralized agency to promote and coordinate Reserve affairs.

It is learned that there will also be included in the 1928 estimates about \$176,000 for travel of officers and men of the regular Army on duty with the Organized Reserves, in order that they may not hereafter be compelled to expend their own pay to perform their duty.

An item of approximately \$400,000 for the commutation of quarters and subsistence of Regular Army enlisted men assigned to the Reserves, will also be included. Without such an appropriation, the Reserves will lose the clerks required at their unit headquarters, it is stated.

Buckland, Bruce O.; 2nd Lt. Engr.; Schenectady, N. Y.
 Collins, Benjamin M.; 2nd Lt. C. A.; New London, Conn.
 Griley, Chester D.; 2nd Lt. C. W.; San Francisco, Calif.
 Cooper, John A.; 2nd Lt. F. A.; Kingston, N. Y.
 Cruz, Marino C.; 1st Lt. Med.; Manila, P. I.
 Daniel, Victor; 1st Lt. C. A.; Bethlehem, Pa.
 Doe, Albert H.; 2nd Lt. Cav.; Jersey City, N. J.
 Doe, Albert H.; 2nd Lt. Cav.; Jersey City, N. J.
 Donohue, Eugene P.; 2nd Lt. Cav.; El Paso, Tex.
 Fleming, Clyde L.; Capt. Med.; New Haven, Conn.
 Foster, Joseph J.; 2nd Lt. C. W.; Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Fox, William J.; 2nd Lt. Engr.; S. Pasadena, Calif.
 Fraps, Joseph A.; 2nd Lt. Engr.; Los Angeles, Calif.
 Frye, Marcus McK.; 2nd Lt. M. A.; Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Hanson, Ernest; Capt. Spec.; Figueras, Los Angeles, Calif.
 Hazelbaker, Harry D.; 2nd Lt. F. A.; Portsmouth, Ohio.
 Hall, Sydney H.; 1st Lt. C. W.; Withrop, Mass.
 Hengstenberg, Hugh H.; 1st Lt. Med.; Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Hernandez, William McK.; Camden, N. J.
 Hunter, Albert G.; 2nd Lt. M. L.; Salt Lake City, Utah
 Landon, C. P.; 2nd Lt. M. L.; Rutland, Vt.
 Lehman, Louis; 1st Lt. Dent.; Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Levy, Benjamin; 2nd Lt. Cav.; Bronx, New York, N. Y.
 Livygreen, Eric R.; 2nd Lt. Q. M.; Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Perkins, William H.; 1st Lt. C. A.; Leavenworth, Kans.
 Schlenk, John J.; 1st Lt. Engr.; Milwaukee, Wis.
 Seavers, William J.; 2nd Lt. F. A.; Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Stabine, Samuel J.; 1st Lt. Med.; New Haven, Conn.
 Stone, John L.; 1st Lt. C. W.; Chicago, Ill.
 Strecher, Everett T.; Capt. Inf.; Portland, Ore.
 Wetton, Merle T.; 1st Lt. F. A.; Chicago, Ill.
 Williamson, Francis L.; Engr.; Portland, Ore.
Promotions May 8, 1926.
 Barnes, Edgar C.; Col. Med.; Ripon, Wis.
 Barnett, George L.; 1st Lt. Engr.; Lawrence, Kan.
 Bentley, Wayne H.; 1st Lt. Engr.; Lawrence, Kan.
 Kendall, William E.; Lt. Col. C. W.; Oak Park, Ill.

OFFICIAL ARMY ORDERS

[Continued From Page 891]

to Pig Point Ordnance Reserve Depot, Pig Point, Va. (May 16).
Lt. Col. S. S. Underwood from Augusta, Ga., June 1, to Camp McClellan, Ala., for duty as executive officer, Aug. 1, thence to Atlanta, Ga., for duty with Ordnance at Hdqrs. 4th Corps Area. (May 11.)

CAVALRY

1st Lt. F. T. Murphy assigned to 12th Cav., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., on completing foreign service in Philippines. (May 7.)
Col. H. R. Hickey from Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs National Park, Ark., to Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., for treatment. (May 8.)
Lt. Col. H. C. Tatum from Fort Leavenworth, Kans., to Tucson, Ariz., for duty at Univ. of Arizona. (May 8.)
Maj. J. B. Johnson from Tucson, Ariz., to Fort Bliss, Tex., for duty with 1st Cav. Division, on expiration of leave. (May 8.)
Capt. R. P. Gerien from Athens, Ga., to Fort Bliss, Tex., for duty with 1st Cav. Division. (May 8.)
Capt. F. S. Jacobs from Tucson, Ariz., to Presidio of Monterey, Calif., for duty with 11th Cav. (May 8.)
1st Lt. R. H. Speck assigned to 1st Cav. Division, Fort Bliss, Tex., for duty. (May 8.)
2nd Lt. W. S. Biddle, 3d, on leave in N. Y., to sail from that port May 13 for Canal Zone for duty. (May 10.)
Capt. C. D. Harrison from Fort Riley, Kans., to Fort Bliss, Tex., for duty with Cavalry, 1st Division. (May 10.)
Capt. H. N. Christman on completing temporary duty at Omaha, Neb., to Oklahoma, Iowa for station. (May 10.)

FIELD ARTILLERY

Maj. F. T. Armstrong from Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and assigned to Langley Field, Va., on expiration of leave to Madison, N. Y., July 17, for temporary duty in connection with summer training, thence to Langley Field, Sept. 27, for duty as student, A. S. Technical School. (May 7.)
Maj. J. W. Downer assigned to 46th F. A., Dallas, Tex., for duty. (May 8.)
Maj. R. D. Johnson from Savannah, Ga., Aug. 15, assigned to 5th F. A., Fort Bragg, N. C., for duty. (May 8.)
Capt. I. D. O'Brien from Bowling Green, Ohio, Sept. 15, to Fort Bliss, Tex., for duty with F. A. School, Fort Bliss, Okla. (May 8.)
Capt. C. A. White assigned to F. A. School, Fort Bliss, Okla., on completing course of instruction, F. A. School, Fort Bliss, Okla. (May 8.)
Capt. J. H. Ruhl assigned to F. A. School, Fort Bliss, Okla., on completing course of instruction, F. A. School, Fort Bliss, Okla., on completion of foreign service, and on arrival in San Francisco, and on expiration of leave, to Fort Bliss for duty. (May 10.)
Capt. R. B. Mangum, July 1, detailed instructor, F. A. School, Fort Bliss, Okla., for duty, on completion of course of instruction, F. A. School, Fort Bliss, Okla. (May 10.)
Capt. J. W. Ruxey from Corvallis, Oreg., to Fort McIntosh, Tex., for duty and assignment to 4th F. A. (May 10.)
1st Lt. C. W. Hensley is assigned to F. A. School, Fort Bliss, Okla., on completing foreign service. (May 11.)

COAST ARTILLERY

1st Lt. J. J. Lindner from Fort Monroe, Va., detailed at the Citadel, Charleston, S. C., and to Fort Monroe, Va., for temporary duty with R. O. T. C. A. Camp, thence to Charleston for duty assigned. (May 7.)
Capt. J. B. Day assigned to 1st C. A., Fort Monroe, Va., and to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty assigned on completion of school year at the Citadel, Charleston, S. C. (May 7.)
2nd Lt. D. S. Klier from Fort Bliss, Okla., to New York and sail July 2 for Canal Zone for duty. (May 7.)
Capt. H. B. Blinn assigned to 5th C. A., Harbor defenses of Boston, Fort Banks, Mass., on completing foreign service in Philippines. (May 7.)
2nd Lt. C. H. Chalmers assigned to 5th C. A., Harbor defenses of Southern N. Y., Fort Hamilton, N. Y., on completing course at C. A. School, Fort Bliss, Okla. (May 7.)
1st Lt. L. Shepard from Fort Monroe, Va., to New York and sail Sept. 2, for Canal Zone for duty. (May 10.)
Maj. J. L. Holcombe to sail from New York Oct. 6, for Hawaii. (May 10.)
1st Lt. C. W. Wolfe assigned to duty with Artillery Group, Chicago, Ill., for station. (May 10.)
1st Lt. V. W. Wortman assigned to duty with 23d C. A., Detroit, Mich., for station. (May 10.)

INFANTRY

1st Lt. R. F. Stone assigned to 6th Inf., Jefferson Barracks, Mo., on completing foreign service in Panama. (May 7.)
1st Lt. N. B. Smith assigned to Inf., 1st Division, Fort Jay, N. Y., on completing foreign service in Panama. (May 7.)
Maj. C. F. McKinney detailed member G. S. C., with W. D. G. S., Aug. 16, for duty with Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C. (May 7.)
Capt. F. E. Penabaz from Washington, D. C., July 28, to Fort Benning, Ga., for duty as student, Infantry School. (May 7.)
Capt. J. B. Kennedy on completing temporary duty at Fort Hayes, Ohio, to Fairmont, W. Va., for station and duty. (May 7.)
1st Lt. T. M. Casford detailed at Castle Heights Military Academy, Lebanon, Tenn., on completing foreign service in Panama. (May 7.)
Capt. A. H. Dumas from Fort Benning, Ga., detailed at Emory Univ., Emory University, Ga., for duty. (May 7.)
Capt. D. P. Brannon from Fort Benning, Ga., detailed at Ohio State Univ., Columbus, Ohio, for duty. (May 7.)
Capt. N. Minus from Fort Benning, Ga., and detailed at Ohio State Univ., Columbus, Ohio, for duty. (May 7.)
Capt. H. L. Littlefield from duty, Dallas, Tex., assigned to Inf., 2nd Division, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty. (May 8.)
Capt. P. Dordridge assigned to 12th Inf., Fort Andrews, Mass., on completing foreign service. (May 8.)
Capt. E. N. Hackney assigned to 5th Inf., Fort Williams, Me., on completing foreign service. (May 8.)
Capt. F. H. Eckenhausen, July 1, from Fort Benning, detailed instructor, Inf., Ill. N. G., Peoria, Ill., for duty. (May 8.)
1st Lt. G. H. Passmore from Fort Benning, Ga., to Delahed, Wis., for duty at St. John's Military Academy. (May 8.)
1st Lt. N. A. Smith assigned to 4th Inf., Jefferson Barracks, Mo., on completion foreign service. (May 8.)
1st Lt. R. F. Stone assigned to Inf., 1st Division, Fort Jay, N. Y., on completing foreign service in Panama. (May 8.)
1st Lt. R. M. Hagburn detailed at Tenn. Military Institute, Nashville, Tenn., on completing foreign service in Panama. (May 8.)

2nd Lt. C. G. Stevenson, Jr., to sail from New York July 2, instead of May 13. (May 8.)
Capt. J. W. Howard from Fort Benning, Ga., to Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., for duty with Inf. of 3d Division. (May 10.)
Capt. L. Zuppman for Fort Benning, Ga., to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty with 5th Infantry. (May 10.)
Maj. T. C. Mungrue, from Fort Leavenworth, Kans., to Los Angeles, Calif., for duty at Univ. of California, southern branch. (May 10.)
Col. W. R. Sample from Atlanta, Ga., to Governors Island, N. Y., for duty in connection with Oreg. Res. affairs at Hdqrs. 2nd Corps Area. (May 10.)
Capt. R. L. Christian for Fort Leavenworth, Kans., to Eschwege, Ga., for duty at Univ. of California, southern branch. (May 10.)
Col. W. R. Sample from Atlanta, Ga., to Governors Island, N. Y., for duty in connection with Oreg. Res. affairs at Hdqrs. 2nd Corps Area. (May 10.)
Capt. R. C. Hamilton (Tank) from Camp Meade, Md., June 1, to Eschwege, Ga., for duty at North Agricultural College. (May 11.)
1st Lt. E. W. Kelley (at Fort Sam Houston) assigned to 2d Division, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty. (May 11.)
Capt. J. S. Dougherty assigned to Infantry, 1st Division, Fort Schuyler, N. Y., on completing foreign service in Panama. (May 11.)
Maj. G. A. Sanford from Washington, D. C., on completing course at Barracks, to Claremont, Calif., for duty at Pomona College. (May 11.)

AIR SERVICE

1st Lt. R. C. Zettel, from Kelly Field, Tex., to McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio, for duty. (May 7.)
1st Lt. E. W. Kelley (Inf.) relieved from detail in A. S. and attached for duty with 2nd Div., Fort Sam Houston, Tex. (May 7.)
1st Lt. J. De F. Barker, A. S., from Aberdeen, Md., to Washington, D. C., for duty in office of the Chief of Air Service. (May 8.)
1st Lt. J. B. Carroll from Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 1, to Washington, D. C., for duty in office of Chief of Air Service. (May 8.)
Maj. O. Westover, Sept. 25, to Air Service Tactical School, Langley Field, Va., for duty as student. (May 11.)
Maj. F. L. Martin designated commandant, Air Service Tactical School, Langley Field, Va., Sept. 25. (May 11.)
Following A. S. officers to Langley Field, Hampton, Va., Sept. 25, for duty as student, Air Service Tactical School: Maj. I. A. Rader, E. A. Lobman, R. Rover; Capt. R. C. Caudie and C. B. B. Bulb. (May 11.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS

2nd Lt. J. S. Morgan (Cav.) from Menmouth, N. J., on expiration of leave, to New York for temporary duty pending sailing of transport to Philippines Oct. 6, thence to sail for Manila for station. (May 10.)

LEAVES

Two months, 15 days, to Maj. E. G. Sherburne, Inf., on arrival in N. Y. (May 7.)
Leave granted to Maj. L. L. Little, Q. M. C., extended 1 month. (May 7.)
Three months, to Capt. R. J. Marshall, Q. M. C., May 15. (May 7.)
Two months to Capt. J. H. George, Inf., June 1. (May 7.)
Two months to Maj. E. L. Hunter, Cav., July 1. (May 7.)
Two months, 24 days, to 1st Lt. D. Sturgis, Jr., C. E., July 10. (May 7.)
Three months, to Capt. O. F. Lange, Inf., June 1. (May 7.)
Two months, 25 days, to Maj. d'Alary Echel, Inf., June 1. (May 7.)
Two months, to Maj. H. C. Ingles, S. C., July 1. (May 7.)
Two months, 20 days, to Maj. H. B. Keen, Inf., June 10. (May 7.)
Two months, 10 days, to Maj. J. A. Ladd, Inf., June 18. (May 7.)
One month to Capt. L. J. Lampke, Inf., Aug. 1. (May 7.)
One month to Maj. B. A. Brackenbury, C. W. S., June 15. (May 7.)
Two months, to 2nd Lt. L. Suss, S. C., June 15, with permission to leave U. S. (May 8.)
Three months, to 1st Lt. J. M. Davies, A. S., May 8. (May 8.)
One month, 10 days, to Maj. E. T. Blood, C. A., June 17. (May 8.)
Three months, to Capt. J. E. Ray, F. A., July 1, with permission to leave U. S. (May 8.)
Two months to Maj. D. D. Eisenhower, Inf., June 28. (May 8.)
One month, 15 days, to 1st Lt. E. M. Taylor, F. A., June 11. (May 10.)
Two months, 19 days, to Maj. S. R. Hopkins, F. A., June 11. (May 10.)
Two months to Maj. C. E. Lauderdale, U. S. A., retired, June 15. (May 10.)
One month, to Maj. L. H. Watkins, C. E., June 2. (May 10.)
Two months, 26 days, to Capt. R. C. Birmingham, Inf., June 1. (May 10.)
One month to 1st Lt. D. Johnston, A. S., July 1. (May 11.)
One month to Capt. H. C. Gray, A. S., June 4. (May 11.)
One month to 1st Lt. J. A. Healy, A. S., June 4. (May 11.)
Three months to 1st Lt. O. C. McIntyre, F. A., June 12. (May 11.)
Two months to Capt. W. B. Mayer, A. S., July 1. (May 11.)
Two months to 2d Lt. R. S. McClellan, 1st F. A., July 1. (May 11.)
One month, 5 days, to 1st Lt. W. L. Kay, Jr., F. A., June 13. (May 11.)
Two months, 14 days, to Maj. A. S. Boyd, Jr., Inf., June 7. (May 11.)
One month to Maj. H. Geiger, A. S., July 15. (May 11.)
One month, 15 days, to Capt. J. C. Baker, Inf., June 1. (May 11.)
Two months, 18 days, to Maj. G. E. Armetan, F. A., June 15. (May 11.)
Three months sick leave to Capt. E. E. Haring, C. E., May 12. (May 11.)
Two months sick leave to Capt. A. M. Jones, Cav., May 15. (May 11.)
Two months to Capt. H. H. Fisher, M. C., June 4. (May 11.)
Two months to Capt. F. M. Crist, 1st F. A., July 1. (May 11.)
Three months to Capt. H. McC. Cochran, III, Coast Artillery, on arrival in San Francisco. (May 11.)
Three months to Col. M. D. Cronin, Inf., May 20. (May 11.)
Two months, 5 days, to Maj. B. G. Ferris, Inf., June 15. (May 11.)
One month, 25 days, to Maj. H. E. Achesson, C. A., June 25. (May 11.)
Two months, 15 days, to Maj. C. E. Conter, Inf., June 10. (May 11.)

PROMOTIONS

The promotion of the following officers is announced:
Finance Department—Capt. C. F. Eddy, to Maj., Apr. 16.
Field Artillery—Lt. Col. P. S. Golderman, to Col., Apr. 16. And 2nd Lt. L. E. Snell, to 1st Lt., Mar. 18.
Infantry—Maj. D. Halford (detailed in G. S.), to 1st Lt., Apr. 16. Maj. R. W. Kingman, to 1st Lt., Apr. 16. 2nd Lt. J. J. Blumke, to 1st Lt., Mar. 4. 2nd Lt. V. J. Tanzola, to 1st Lt., Mar. 11. 2nd Lt. E. A. Hanning, to 1st Lt., Mar. 11. 2nd Lt. A. H. Rich, to 1st Lt., Mar. 11.
Lt. Col. Kingman will remain on present duties until time to comply with orders heretofore issued. The other officers will remain on present duties. (May 8.)

TRANSFERS

Capt. H. A. Schwarz, Inf., to F. A., Apr. 30, from assignment to 13th Inf., Fort Andrews, Mass., and assigned to 15th F. A., Fort Bliss, Okla., for duty until Sept. 4, thence as student, Field Artillery School. (May 10.)

WARRANT OFFICERS

Warrant Off. F. C. Connolly from Washington, D. C., assigned to duty with Q. M. at Camp Holabird, Md. (May 7.)
Warrant Off. J. D. Dunne, from Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Aug. 15, assigned to duty with Hdqrs., 1st Corps Area, Boston, Mass. (May 7.)
Warrant Off. W. M. Phelps from Boston, Mass., to New York and sail Oct. 6 to Manila, P. I., for duty. (May 7.)
Warrant Off. R. E. Randall, Camp Stotsenburg, P. I., assigned to duty at Hdqrs., 2nd Division, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., on completing foreign service. (May 7.)
Warrant Off. J. M. Griffith from Chicago, Ill., to Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (May 11.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN

1st Sgt. G. P. Remshardt, D. E. M. L., at the College of St. Thomas, St. Paul, (May 7.)
1st Sgt. G. P. Remshardt, D. E. M. L., at Fort MacArthur, Calif. (May 8.)
1st Sgt. F. S. Jamison, D. E. M. L., at General Service School, Fort Leavenworth, Kans. (May 11.)

ORGANIZED RESERVES

Capt. R. B. Pille, Q. M. Res., to active duty May 17, at Camp Normandy, Q. M. Intermediate Depot, Tex., for training. (May 7.)
Capt. J. O. Schickel, V. C. Res., to active duty June 13, at Fort Snelling, Minn., for training. (May 7.)
2nd Lt. J. W. Walpole, M. A. C. Res., to active duty June 13, at Fort Snelling, Minn., for training. (May 7.)
Following Med. Res., to active duty June 13, at Fort Snelling, Minn., for training: 1st Lt. Col. F. E. Haynes, H. E. Webb; Maj. G. A. Finney, A. M. Hanson, E. R. Lindner, C. S. Morris, J. H. Schaefer, G. W. Threlkeld; Capt. J. G. Muir; 1st Lt. H. S. Hays and J. V. Pace. (May 7.)
Following D. C. Res., to active duty June 13, at Fort Snelling, Minn., for training: 1st Lt. Col. F. A. Boylan; Maj. R. C. Hole, R. T. Peak; Capt. R. H. Dean; 1st Lt. O. R. Elia, H. M. Costello, A. E. Erickson, H. V. Hedred, E. H. Johnson, M. W. Quigley, J. A. Sanders, I. M. Skutumpah, W. H. Wild. (May 8.)
Following San. Res., to active duty June 13 at Fort Snelling, Minn., for training: Capt. F. O. Adams, S. I. Kornhauser; 1st Lt. R. C. Barnes, A. H. Fiske; 2nd Lt. D. R. Canfield. (May 7.)
Col. G. B. Strickler, Q. M. Res., to active duty May 16, for training with Q. M. General, Washington, D. C. (May 8.)
1st Lt. F. K. Knowlton, Ord. Res., to active duty May 16, at Washington, D. C., for training with Chief of Ordnance. (May 8.)
Maj. H. Erwin, Ord. Res., on active duty in office of Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C., on May 12, to Curtis Bay Ordnance Reserve Depot, South Baltimore, Md., in connection with his training. (May 8.)
Capt. C. G. Montrose, M. I. Res., to active duty May 7, at Washington, D. C., for training with Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2. (May 8.)
1st Lt. A. L. Miller, D. C. Res., to active duty June 13, at Fort Snelling, Minn., for training. (May 10.)
1st Lt. W. P. Chalk, Q. M. Res., to active duty June 1, at Chicago Q. M. Intermediate Depot, Chicago, Ill., for training. (May 10.)
Following Q. M. Res. officers to active duty June 13, at Philadelphia Q. M. Intermediate Depot, Philadelphia, Pa., for training: 2nd Lt. E. K. Taylor and D. R. Webster. (May 10.)

1st Lt. F. E. Gramm, Q. M. Res., of active duty June 7, at Fort Robinson, Neb., for training at Robinson Q. M. Intermediate Depot. (May 11.)
2d Lt. W. M. Patterson, Fin. Res., to active duty June 16, at Fort Benning, Ga., for training. (May 11.)
2d Lt. P. W. Duke, Jr., Q. M. Res., to active duty June 1, at New Orleans Q. M. Intermediate Depot, La., for training. (May 11.)
1st Lt. A. W. Buell, Q. M. Res., to active duty May 10, at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for training with constructing Q. M. (May 11.)
Capt. G. W. Gering from Urbana, Ill., on arrival of 1st Lt. C. Parsons, S. C., to Washington, D. C., for duty in office of Chief Signal Officer. (May 11.)
Capt. L. C. Parsons from Fort Monmouth, N. J., on completing course, to Urbana, Ill., for duty at Univ. of Ill. (May 11.)
The resignation of 1st Lt. W. C. Atwater, O. D., May 15, accepted. (May 11.)
Capt. L. B. Douglas from Fort Worden, Wash., to San Francisco and sail July 2 for New York, thence to Philadelphia, Pa., for duty as student, Q. M. C. School, in course beginning Sept. 1. (May 11.)
Capt. E. H. Steeper detailed for duty with Org. Res., 3d Corps Area, with 80th Div., Richmond, Va., on completing foreign service in Panama. (May 11.)

Following Q. M. officers to Philadelphia Aug. 20, for duty as student, Q. M. C. School, in course beginning Sept. 1: Capt. P. S. Holmes, S. I. Zeidner, W. R. Buckley, C. J. W. Blake, O. Harwood, and H. C. Johnson. (May 11.)
1st Lt. G. W. Marchman from San Francisco, July 2, to sail for New York, thence to Philadelphia, Pa., for duty as student in Q. M. C. School, in course beginning Sept. 1.
1st Lt. Col. J. H. Upi from Boston, Mass., Oct. 10, to Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty as station veterinarian, and as attending veterinarian, in addition to duty with Med. Dept. at Hdqrs. 7th Corps Area. (May 11.)

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS

The following changes of stations of troops are announced by H. A. G. O.:
1st Sp. Troop, 1st Division, Camp Dix, N. J., to Miller Field, N. Y.
Co. H, 16th Inf., Fort Jay, N. Y., to Camp Dix, N. J.
Co. M, 16th Inf., Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., to Camp Dix, N. J.
Co. K, 24th Inf., Southern Field, Americas, Ga., to Fort Benning, Ga.
Co. A, 24th Inf., Fort Benning, Ga., to Muscle Shoals, Ala.
Troop G, 15th Cav., Camp Sanfords, Texas, to Fort Benning, Ga.
Hq. Troop and Troop A, 12th Cav., Fort Brown, Texas, to Fort Ringgold, Texas.
Co. I and M, 16th Inf., Fort Hayes, Ohio, to Camp Knox, Ky.
Co. D and H, 16th Inf., Fort Thomas, Ky., to Camp Knox, Ky.
Co. D and H, 16th Inf., Fort San Juan, P. R., to Henry Barracks, P. R.
Hq. and Co. 18th Brigade, Boston, Mass., to Camp Devens, Mass.
Bty. D, 65th Coast Art., Fort Sherman, C. Z., to Fort Randolph, C. Z.

S. O. 112, W. D., MAY 12, 1926

General Staff—Maj. H. W. T. Eglin from duty as military attaché, Budapest, Hungary, June 1, to duty as military attaché, at Vienna, Austria.

Quartermaster Corps—Capt. L. E. Bowman, to duty as assistant commandant, School for Bakers and Cooks, Fort Benning, Ga., on relief of Capt. P. F. Huber, Q. M. C., from that duty. 1st Lt. M. O. Cahill from Philadelphia, Pa., June 15, to Camp Meade, Md., for temporary duty as assistant for Q. M., in connection with summer training activities until Aug. 15, thence to Fort Myer, Va., for duty as assistant to Q. M.

Veterinary Corps—Capt. F. R. Herch from Camp Lewis, Wash., to San Francisco and sail Aug. 14, to New York, thence to Washington, D. C., for duty at Army Veterinary School, for course of instruction. Following to Washington, D. C., Aug. 23, for duty at Army Veterinary Corps, for course of instruction: Capt. J. W. Miner, L. G. Weisman, H. E. Hess, 1st Lt. R. H. Lewis, 2nd Lt. Hodgson and L. E. Schweizer.
Dental Corps—Capt. G. R. Kennelbeck, Aug. 23, to duty at Army Dental School, Washington, D. C., for course of instruction. Following officers to duty at Army Dental School, Washington, D. C., for course of instruction: Capt. J. L. Boyd, B. M. Epps, C. R. Hollister, W. C. Caldwell and H. J. Lambert.

Ordnance Department—Maj. R. L. Maxwell, Washington, D. C., assigned to Ord. Dept., 1st Cav. Division, Fort Bliss, Tex., June 10, and on expiration of leave to Fort Bliss for duty.

Coast Artillery—2nd Lt. L. W. Cell, Jr., assigned to 1st C. A., Fort Monroe, Va., on completing course at Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va. (May 7.)
1st Lt. T. H. R. Christian from Fort Omaha, Neb., to San Francisco and sail Aug. 20 for China for duty with U. S. Army forces in China. 1st Lt. B. W. Kunz from Delahed, Wis., to Fort Crook, Neb., for duty with 11th Inf. Capt. R. F. Love assigned to duty with school staff, Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga. Maj. R. S. Lytle from Fort Leavenworth, Kans., assigned to 24th Inf., Fort Bliss, Va., for duty. Capt. L. J. Farrel, July 1, from Fort Benning, Ga., to Omaha, Neb., for duty as instructor, Inf., Neb. N. G. and 2d Lt. C. N. Pearce from treatment, Fitzsimons Hospital, Denver, Colo., to proper station. Fort Douglas, Utah. Capt. W. Waite to duty in connection with recruiting, Fort Benning, Ga. Capt. T. E. Campbell from Fort Benning, Ga., assigned to 11th Inf., Fort Benj. Harrison, Ind., for duty. Following from duty as students, Inf. School, Fort Benning, Ga., assigned to Inf. and Division, station specified, on completing course at Infantry School: Capt. R. B. Bacon, Fort Bliss, Okla.; L. Mickel, Fort Sam Houston, Tex. Following from Fort Benning, Ga., assigned to regiment specified on completing course at Infantry School: Capt. H. P. Kayser, 12th Inf., Fort Washington, Md., and W. J. Fox, 2nd Inf., Fort Brady, Mich.

Capt. W. C. Rogers, Inf., to sail from San Francisco Aug. 19 for Hawaii for duty with Infantry. 1st Lt. M. L. Jordan to sail from San Francisco Aug. 19 for Hawaii for duty. Maj. H. W. James from Fort Leavenworth, Kans., to San Francisco and sail Aug. 19 for Hawaii for duty. Maj. W. A. Pickering from Fort Benning, Ga., to New York and sail Sept. 8 to Hawaii for duty. Following to New York and sail July 28 to China for duty with U. S. Army forces in China. Tenthing, Capt. R. J. Williamson and 1st Lt. C. M. Jones, Capt. A. S. Champany, W. H. Evans, 1st Lt. S. C. Robertson and S. L. Burckner, 1st Lt. J. R. Vance from Washington, D. C., to New York and sail July 28 for Philippines for duty. Capt. E. A. Woolley, from Fort Benning, Ga., and assigned to duty as instructor, Porto Rico N. G., to San Juan, Porto Rico, to New York for temporary duty for 19 days, thence to sail from N. Y., Sept. 2, for Porto Rico for duty. Following assigned as indicated on completing foreign service in China: 1st Lt. H. W. Lehr, 1st Division, Fort Ontario, N. Y.; G. F. Herbert, 4th Division, Fort Lawton, Wash.; W. E. Crist, 1st Division, Fort Porter, N. Y.; P. K. Gallagher, 5th Inf., Ft. Williams, Me.; F. Smith, to 17th Inf., Fort Crook, Neb., and E. H. Snodgrass, to 25th Inf., Douglas, Ariz. 1st Lt. V. D. Mee assigned to 5th Inf., Fort Williams, Me., on completing foreign service in Philippines. Following from Fort Benning, Ga., to New York and sail July 28 to Hawaii for duty: Capt. J. A. St. Louis, W. R. Kichey, Jr., and 1st Lt. S. T. Williams. Following from Fort Benning, Ga., to New York and sail Sept. 8 for Hawaii for duty: Capt. C. L. Blinn, G. Pinckney, J. R. Dodge, D. E. Wheeler, N. E. Fay, W. C. Hale and R. J. Kirk, all following from Fort Benning, Ga., to New York and sail Sept. 2 for Canal Zone for duty: 1st Lt. L. V. Gregg, Capt. L. F. Sullivan, E. J. Lilly, Jr., M. E. Gillette, J. F. Murphy, E. C. Parker and F. Marshall. Capt. E. W. Bunney and J. E. Grose from Fort Benning, Ga., to New York and sail Sept. 2 for Porto Rico for duty with 52th Inf., San Juan.

Air Service—Capt. G. C. Kenney on completing course at Air Service Tactical School, to duty at Langley Field, Va., until time to proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., in compliance with orders heretofore issued.

Leaves—Two months to Capt. E. C. Palk, M. C., June 2. Three months to Capt. F. E. Barber, Inf., June 1. Two months, 26 days, to Capt. O. L. Gruhn, F. A., June 1. Two months to Maj. D. E. Murphy, Cav., July 1. Two months, 15 days, to Maj. E. H. Metzger, C. A., June 18. One month, 15 days, to Maj. A. S. Palk, Inf., June 26. Two months, 15 days, sick leave to 1st Lt. H. M. Wilson, Jr., Inf., Aug. 1. One month, 10 days, Maj. W. J. Tack, Inf., June 18. One month, to Maj. F. W. Llewellyn, Inf., June 20. Two months to Maj. C. M. O'Connor, Jr., M. C., Aug. 15. One month, 28 days, to Maj. J. P. Crutcher, adj. gen., June 11. One month, to Maj. W. C. Pottier, F. A., on relief from present duty. Two months, 12 days, to Maj. J. H. Cochran, C. A., June 18. Two months, 15 days, to Maj. C. R. Abraham, Inf., June 10. Two months to Capt. A. D. Chipman, Cav., June 27. One month, 28 days, to Maj. P. H. Herman, C. A., July 1. Two months to Capt. M. W. Marsh, Inf., June 1.

Retirement of Enlisted Men—Staff Sgt. C. H. Hill, 1st F. A., at Field Artillery School, Fort Bliss, Okla. 1st Sgt. N. Benton, 24th Inf., Fort Benning, Ga.
Organized Reserves.—In connection with his training, Col. G. S. Strickler, Q. M. Res., May 15, to Wheeling, W. Va., thence to Columbus, Ohio, thence to Springfield, Ohio, thence to Dayton, Ohio, thence to Cincinnati, Ohio, thence to Millersburg, Ky., thence to Louisville, Ky., thence to Fort Wayne, Ind., thence to Toledo, Ohio, thence to Cleveland, Ohio, thence to Youngstown, Ohio, and to proper station, Washington, D. C., in time to be relieved from duty May 28. Following Q. M. Res., to active duty May 16, at Jeffersonville, Q. M. Intermediate Depot for training: Capt. W. H. Kelly and 1st [Continued on Next Page]

OFFICIAL ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS

(Continued From Page 891)

Ensign James B. Harlow, det. U. S. S. Utah; to U. S. S. Florida.

Ensign Clyde H. Hansen, det. U. S. S. New York; to U. S. S. King.

Ensign Samuel G. Kelly, acceptance of resignation dated April 2, 1926, revoked.

Ensign Charles J. Naumilket, det. U. S. S. Utah; to U. S. S. Florida.

Ensign Everett P. Newton, Jr., det. U. S. S. Wyoming; to temp. duty, Nav. Torp. Sta., Newport, R. I.

Ensign Louis Rosel, det. U. S. S. Idaho; to Asiatic Station.

Ensign William H. Truendell, det. U. S. S. Utah; to U. S. S. Dobbin.

Ensign Edward K. Walker, det. Utah; to U. S. S. Florida.

Lt. (jg.) Rinden J. De Ford (M. C.), det. from all duty; to resignation accepted May 15, 1926.

Lt. (jg.) Morrill R. Fox (M. C.), det. from Nav. Hosp., Boston; to resignation accepted June 12, 1926.

Lt. Walter A. Buck (S. C.), det. U. S. S. Marblehead; to Bu. S. and A.

Lt. George E. Duffy (S. C.), det. Rec. Ship, San Francisco; to Aircraft Sqdn., Battle Flt.

Comdr. Hart D. Stephens (Ch. C.), det. Nav. Trng. Sta., N. O. B., Hampton Roads, Va.; to Nav. Hosp., Norfolk, Va.

Lt. Sidney E. Dudley (C. C.), det. Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; to Naval War College, Newport, R. I.

Lt. Francis X. Maher (C. C.), det. Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; to Asiatic Station.

Ch. Bosn. Thomas F. Langsheit, det. Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.; to U. S. S. Texas. Orders April 16, 1926, to U. S. S. Vireo revoked.

Rad. Elect. William H. Pirklin, deep orders April 16, 1926, to U. S. S. Detroit revoked; to continued duty U. S. S. Dobbin.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS

Effective May 7

Major R. D. Lowell, AAR, detached MB, Parris Island, S. C.; to 1st Brigade, Haiti.

Major J. Potts, AQM, detailed as an Assistant Quartermaster, effective June 1st, and detached MB, Quantico, Va., to Headquarters Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

1st Lt. M. J. Batchelder, detached MB, Quantico, Va., to MB, NS, Quantico Bay, Cuba.

1st Lt. A. L. W. Gordon, detached MB, N.Y., Washington, D. C.; to 1st Brigade, Haiti.

1st Lt. R. Skinner, detached MB, NOB, Hampton Roads, Va.; to 1st Brigade, Haiti.

1st Lt. H. W. True, detached MB, Quantico, Va.; to 1st Brigade, Haiti.

1st Lt. H. W. Whitney, detached MB, Quantico, Va.; to 1st Brigade, Haiti.

2nd Lt. L. T. Burke, detached MB, NAS, Pensacola, Fla.; to 1st Brigade, Haiti.

2nd Lt. J. E. Jones, detached MB, NAS, Pensacola, Fla.; to 1st Brigade, Haiti.

Effective May 10

Major F. R. Hoyt, detached MB, NAS, Pensacola, Fla.; to 1st Brigade, Haiti.

Capt. F. A. Hart, detached MB, N.Y., Philadelphia, Pa.; to MD, USS Seattle.

Capt. L. D. Hermite, detached MD, USS Seattle, to MB, Quantico, Va.

Capt. M. H. Silverthorn, detached Gendarmerie, Haiti, to MB, Quantico, Va.

Capt. T. T. Taylor, on June 10th, detached MD, USS Arkansas, to MB, Quantico, Va.

Capt. J. W. Webb, detached MD, USS Oklahoma, to MB, Quantico, Va.

Capt. J. T. Wright, detached MB, N.Y., Philadelphia, Pa.; to MD, USS Oklahoma.

Effective May 11

1st Lt. W. F. Brown, detached MB, NS, Quantico Bay, Cuba; to MB, NOB, Hampton Roads, Va.

1st Lt. A. D. Challacombe, detached Department of the Pacific, to MB, Quantico, Va.

1st Lt. E. B. Moore, detached Department of the Pacific, to duty with the Third Reserve Regiment, San Francisco, Calif.

MARINE CORPS RESERVE ORDERS

Major A. J. Riddle, MCR, assigned to active duty at the Depot of Supplies, Philadelphia, Pa.

Major L. F. Timmerman, Jr., MCR, on June 14, 1926, assigned to active duty for training at MB, Quantico, Va., and on June 28, 1926, relieved from active duty.

Capt. J. H. Layne, MCR, on June 14, 1926, assigned to active duty for training at MB, Quantico, Va., and on June 28, 1926, relieved from active duty.

1st Lt. J. M. Derrin, MCR, on June 14, 1926, assigned to active duty for training at MB, Quantico, Va., and on June 28, 1926, relieved from active duty.

2nd Lt. P. G. Strong, MCR, on June 14, 1926, assigned to active duty for training at MB, Quantico, Va., and on June 28, 1926, relieved from active duty.

NAVY PROMOTION STATUS

MAY 12, 1926.

Line

Adm. L. McNamee, Capt. E. A. Duff

Capt. W. J. Giles, Cdr. T. L. Kirkpatrick

Comdr. H. B. Meacham, Lt. Cdr. J. B. Earnest, Jr.

Lt. Cdr. R. T. Darrow, Lt. A. def. Vogler

Lt. H. N. Wilkinson, Lt. (jg.) R. B. Drinan

Lt. (jg.) D. E. Candler

Construction Corps

Adm. Albert M. D. Capt. J. W. Woodruff

McCormick, Comdr. F. G. Creed

Capt. G. F. Freeman

Cdr. Abraham H. Allen

Lt. Cdr. G. L. McClintock

Lt. J. M. Brewster

Boat Crew

Lt. Cdr. W. A. Dorney

Lt. Raymond D. Reid

Supply Corps

Adm. T. H. Hicks

Capt. C. J. Cleburne

Comdr. L. T. Hagner

Lt. Cdr. J. P. Jackson

Lt. E. R. McFarley

Lt. Cdr. M. C. Fischer

Lt. E. T. Stewart, Jr.

Lt. E. D. Miller

Civil Engineer Corps

Adm. F. R. Harris

Capt. Geo. A. McKay

Cdr. Greer A. Dunne

Lt. Cdr. H. C. Fletcher

Lt. E. J. G. Hopper

U.S.M.C. PROMOTION STATUS

MAY 12, 1926.

Will make number in grade indicated on next vacancy

Col. J. C. Beaumont, Col. Hugh Matthews

Lt. Col. Walter N. Hill, Lt. Col. R. B. Putnam

Major Harry K. Pickett, Major Wm. H. Ruppert

Lt. J. D. Lockburner, Major Wm. H. Ruppert

1st Lt. J. M. Smith

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations Received by the Senate May 7, 1926

Promotions of Midshipmen.

The following midshipmen to be designs from June 1, 1926:

Joseph B. Haskin, Jr.

Mannert L. Abele

Charles Adair

Malcolm S. Adams

Dwight M. Agnew

Lloyd J. S. Aitken

Donald G. Albertson

Donald W. Alexander

William G. Allen

W. W. Anderson, Jr.

E. W. Armstrong, Jr.

J. M. E. C. Armstrong

Robert G. Armstrong

W. C. Asserson, Jr.

T. C. Aylward, Jr.

Gerald D. Baker

Robert de C. Baker

Howard E. Ballman

Neill K. Banks

Nathaniel C. Barker

Albert Benjamin

Haze J. Bergeron

Albert E. Berner, Jr.

Henry E. Bernhardt

Karl J. Biederman

Joseph L. Bird

Daniel T. Birtwell, Jr.

Francis L. Black

Runk D. Black

Welford C. Billen

Richard M. Boaz

Almerian R. Bolleau

Henry A. Boorze

E. J. Boughten, 3d

Charles L. Boyle

Upton S. Brady, Jr.

Leonard Brennan

James T. Brewer

Charles E. Briner

Clarence Broussard

Best F. Brown

Donald C. Brown

James R. Browne

John H. Brownfield

Henry C. Bruton

Charles A. Buchanan

Vincent B. Buchheit

John L. Burnside, Jr.

Vilhelm K. Buck

Francis L. Bussey

Wilfred Bushnell

Frank T. Butler

James P. Byrne

Earl S. Caldwell

Joseph W. Callahan

Donald G. Campbell

George W. Campbell

Gordon Campbell

Neil R. Campbell

Spencer A. Carlson

Francis X. Carmody

William L. Carpenter

Charles H. Carpenter

Robert W. Cavanagh

Alexander B. Ceell

Henri de R. Claiborne

Murray W. Clark

Clifford T. Clark

Chester L. Clement

Joe B. Cochran

Thomas F. Conley, Jr.

Jacob H. Cooper

William G. Cooper

Clifford T. Cooper

Gideon A. Cox

Kenneth Craig

Donald A. Crandell

John J. Crane

George G. Crisman

Charles E. Cronin

Benjamin R. Cronner

Ambrase R. Crowley

Paul M. Curran

Benjamin A. Custer

Frederick A. Davenport

Charles N. Day

Robert R. DeWolfe

Henry T. Dietrich

Norbert N. Dodson, Jr.

William A. Dolan, Jr.

Francis J. Donahue

Leonard J. Dow

Paul L. Dudley

Clifford H. Duerfeldt

John M. Duke

Stanton E. Dunlap

Charles C. Dunn

Ritchey L. Durham

William L. Dyer

William L. Dyer

John C. Eakens

Hilan Ebert

William C. Eddy

Heywood L. Edwards

Eddy W. Elliott

Thompson P. Elliott

Robert E. Elliott

John K. Ellison

Remond C. Ericson

George M. Estep

Mervin P. Evenson

Henry F. Farrow

Edgar D. Fisher

John P. Fitzsimmons

Royce N. Flippin

William O. Floyd

Armed W. Foltz

Francis X. Forster

Carl J. Forsberg

John G. Foster, Jr.

Douglas H. Fox

James B. Fox

John E. Fradell

Walter E. Frautke

Harold A. Fravel

Theodore R. Frederick

Louis E. French

Laurence H. Frost

Wallace W. Fuller

Ransom Fullinwider

John F. Gallagher

Roy A. Gano

William A. Gerth

Howard W. Gilmore

Douglas V. Gladding

Warren E. Gladding

John A. Glick

Robert B. Goldman

John H. Gotlin, Jr.

Frederic A. Grant

John S. Grant

Rutherford Grant

Alford J. Greenacre

Harry W. Greene

John A. Greenleaf

J. A. Greenwald, Jr.

Elton W. Greenfield

John J. Greytak

Gale E. Geigis

Rowland H. Groff

Henry H. Gsell

Louis E. Guther

Marshall B. Gurney

Norman J. Haber

Hamilton Hains

Thomas F. Halloran

Levy C. E. Hamberger

Ray S. Hammett

Charles E. Harrell

Harper D. Scrymgeour

Abbott M. Sellers

Harold M. Shanahan

George L. Shane

Louis Shane, Jr.

Israel D. Shapiro

William R. Shaw

Seth A. Shepard

John Shoemaker

James N. Shofner

Charles E. Signer

John H. Simpson

Charles T. Singleton

W. R. Smedberg, 3d

Ralph D. Smith

Sidney L. Smith

Otho P. Smott, Jr.

Charles D. Spencer

William C. Springer

Walter C. Stahl

Arthur G. Stanford

Joseph B. Stefanac

Frederick C. Stelter, Jr.

Oscar Siegler

Everett H. Still

Yates Stirling, 3d

Herald F. Stout

Charles L. Strain

Hubert E. Strange

Paul D. Stroop

John A. Strother

Joseph M. Stuart

Lennox H. Stuart

Dennis J. Sullivan

John D. Sweeney

William M. Sweetser

John Sylvester

Carroll H. Tacker

Clarence O. Taff

Ford N. Taylor, Jr.

John B. Taylor

John M. Taylor

William C. Taylor

The following midshipmen to be assistant paymasters with the rank of ensign, from the June 3, 1926:

Blon B. Bierer, Jr.

Lyle W. Cease

Mark W. Clay

Fondville L. Tedder

John B. Thomas

Oliver P. Thomas, Jr.

Paul H. Tobelman

Benjamin F. Tompkins

Samuel M. Tucker

William Turek

Marlo G. Vangel

Louis L. Vodka

Edwin F. Volt

Jay H. Vreeland

Eugene M. Waldron

John F. Walsh

James H. Ward

Samuel C. Ward

Doyle C. Warren

Paul W. Watson

William A. Watson

George C. Weaver

Hugh P. Webster

Edward L. B. Weimer

George H. Weis

Ralph E. Westbrook

Thomas H. Whelan

Walter J. Whipple, 2d

William White

William J. Whitehead

William S. Whitehead

Charles J. Whiting

George M. Whitson, Jr.

John L. Wilfong

J. H. Willingham, Jr.

Solomon D. Willingham

Beverly E. Wilson

John A. Winfrey

Thomas M. Wolverton

John L. Woodbury

Wesley A. Wright

Peter A. Wyckoff

Ray Zemlicka

Earl B. Zirkle

Gerald D. Zarnuehlen

CONGRESS REPULSES PACIFISTS' ATTACK

(Continued From Page 1)

he should care to submit them, will be examined carefully; and he will be urged to fully explain his own activities and those of the Societies with which he is affiliated.

Mr. Welsh is in the position of a man who has hold of the hot end of a poker. He says he will not "press" his bill this session, but will urge its passage during the next session. The Pennsylvania Congressman denies he is a pacifist, but on the contrary is a strong advocate of the R. O. T. C., and the C. M. T. C. He is not against military training, but only against its compulsory character, because that is not in accord with the "democratic policy" of our educational institutions.

Members of the committee feel the hearings they have held on the Welsh bill and the Marvin articles appearing in the Army and Navy Journal will serve to enlighten the Congress as to the real purposes behind the pacifist agitation. The mere consideration of the facts brought out will, it is believed cause the country to hold to the policy set forth in the National Defense Act. It is expected the Pacifists will continue their agitation in the colleges and schools and among boards of education, but in view of the rejection of their program by the House Military Committee it is not thought they will meet with as much success as they have hitherto when the truth was hidden.

SENATE COMMITTEES REPORT AIR BILLS

(Continued From Page 1)

period beginning July 1, 1927, instead of July 1, 1926, as provided by the House.

11—Substitution of the provision creating an additional Assistant Secretary of War, contained in the bill now on the calendar of the Senate, instead of the House provision.

12—Adoption of the provision in the Senate bill authorizing "soldiers medals."

13—Authorizing the letting of airplane contracts without competitive bidding.

Conference to Agree Quickly.

An examination of the bill by House leaders discloses that there will not be the fight in Conference which was anticipated. The sharpest difference will be over the question of competitive bidding. A Joint Committee of the House Naval and Military Committees is now considering this matter.

The changes made by the Senate Committee followed a hearing given to Secretary Davis, Major General Fox Connor, Deputy Chief of Staff, and Major General Mason M. Patrick, Chief of Air Service. General Patrick wanted the House bill accepted, with some minor changes. General Connor insisted upon various alterations on the ground of unfairness to the other branches of the Army. Secretary Davis held that it was unnecessary for Congress

REAPPOINTMENT OF CAPT. ROCKWELL VETOED BY PRESIDENT.

President Coolidge, on May 14, vetoed the bill to reappoint Chester A. Rockwell, formerly a Captain of Engineers, U. S. A., and Officer of Engineers, U. S. A.

The President said, "I deem it necessary for the discipline of our military forces that the judgment of the Efficiency Board should be accepted by the President and the Congress as final, unless some information develops which was not known at the time of their action and which otherwise would probably have caused them to reach a different conclusion."

ARMY ORDERS

(Continued From Preceding Page)

Lt. C. A. Nachand, Capt. G. M. Frank, QM-Res., to active duty May 16, at Jeffersonville, Q. M. intermediate depot for training. 2nd Lt. J. Amend, QM-Res., 16th active duty May 17, at Philadelphia Q. M. intermediate depot, Pa., for training. Following to active duty May 16, at Jeffersonville, Ind., for training at Jeffersonville Q. M. intermediate depot: Maj. J. C. Baggott, 1. L. McCarthy, H. J. Price, 1st Lt. A. F. Hemphing, G. M. Lennard, C. G. Payton, L. A. Waite, and E. B. Vannier.

Promotion and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) Since May 7, 1926.

Last promotion to grade of Col.—Philip R. Golderman, F. A., No. 4 on page 147 (March Army List and Directory).

Last nomination to grade of Col.—Philip R. Golderman, F. A.

Vacancies—None.

Senior Lt. Col.—Daniel W. Hand, F. A.

Last promotion to grade of Lt. Col.—Ralph W. Kingman, Inf., No. 123 on page 145.

Last nomination to grade of Lt. Col.—Donald D. Hay, Inf.

Vacancies—None.

Senior Major—George W. Ewell, Q. M. C.

Last promotion to grade of Major—Richard L. Cave, Fin. Dept., No. 2315 on page 155.

Last nomination to grade of major—Orva E. Beasley, F. A.

Vacancies—None.

Senior Capt.—Frank E. Parker, Fin. Dept.

Last promotion to grade of Capt.—Horace B. Smith, Inf., No. 1418 on page 146.

Last nomination to grade of Capt.—Horace B. Smith, Inf.

Vacancies—22. Officers entitled:

1. Joseph A. DuBois, Inf.
2. Barlow Winston, Inf.
3. Maurice Rose, Inf.
4. Chester M. Willingham, Inf.
5. Gene R. Mauger, Cav.
6. Frank L. Burns, Inf.
7. Harold E. Stow, Inf.
8. William B. Johnson, Q. M. C.
9. Wilfred H. Steward, C. A. C.
10. Merle L. Broderick, Inf.
11. Winfield R. McKay, Inf.
12. Leslie K. Webb, Inf.
13. Samuel L. Bracker, Inf.
14. Arthur E. Burnap, Inf.
15. James H. Donahue, Inf.
16. Davis A. Bissett, Inf.
17. Thomas P. Welsh, C. A. C.
18. Warren B. Scanlon, Inf.
19. William R. Hamby, Cav.
20. Buckner M. Creel, Cav.
21. Henry W. Bontreger, Inf.
22. Edwin R. Peltzer, Sig. C.

Senior 1st Lt. if vacancies were filled—Richard C. Mallenese, F. A. Last promotion to grade of 1st Lt.—Henry L. Ingham, F. A., No. 1435 on page 157. Last nomination to grade of 1st Lt.—Henry L. Ingham, F. A.

Vacancies—20. Officers entitled:

1. Percy E. LeSturgeon, Inf.
2. Cary R. Hazeltine, Inf.
3. Irvin A. Robinson, Inf.
4. William H. Obermayer, F. A.
5. Michael H. Zwicker, C. A. C.
6. James T. Cumberpatch, A. S.
7. Ralph R. Wentz, F. A.
8. Leon C. Chaplin, F. A.
9. Daniel W. Kent, Inf.
10. Harold G. Lash, C. A. C.
11. Harry Lynch, Sig. C.
12. George M. Davis, Inf.
13. Fay W. Lee, F. A.
14. Keff D. Barnett, C. A. C.
15. Melocin M. Santos, P. S.
16. Narciso L. Manzano, P. S.
17. Charles E. Cheever, Q. M. C.
18. Harry Meyer, C. of Eng.
19. Peter A. Feringa, C. of Eng.
20. Edward Barber, C. A. C.
21. Edward H. Walter, C. of Eng.
22. David A. Morris, C. of Eng.
23. Juan S. Moran, P. S.
24. Paul C. Parbury, C. of Eng.
25. Lewis W. Call, C. A. C.
26. Richardson Selce, C. of Eng.
27. Luis M. Alko, P. S.
28. Don W. Mayhew, F. A.
29. Charles H. Crim, C. A. C.
30. John Harry, C. A. C.

Senior 2nd Lt. if vacancies were filled—Harold O. Bisky, C. A. C.

Vacancies in grade of 2nd Lt.—249.

to direct the establishment of Air Sections of the General Staff when he had already by administrative order directed that the Air Service be represented in that organization.

By postponing the inauguration of the program until July 1, 1927, the President's objection on the ground of too great expense has been obviated. Apparently, the President and the Congress anticipate action as a result of the Disarmament Conference which will constitute a limitation upon American aircraft construction, and are unwilling to embark immediately upon a large expenditure which may not be permitted.

In connection with the Naval Air bill, Senator Hale, chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, points out that the program authorized by it cannot become effective until appropriations therefore shall have been made by Congress.

OFFICIAL NATIONAL GUARD ORDERS

PENNSYLVANIA.

Officers Penn. N. G. reappointed and reassigned as follows:

Martin J. Lynn, Captain, Luzerne, Hdq. Bat. & Comb. Tn, 1st Bn., 190th P. A.

Harry Carey, 1st Lt., Luzerne, Hdq. 1st Bn., 190th P. A., as L.P.&T.O.

The resignation of Capt. Ramelius W. Brown, Inf., is accepted.

First Lt. Whitney B. Sanders from duty with Bat. B, 213th C.A. (A-A), and assigned to Hdq., 213th C.A. (A-A), as Adj., vice Blank transferred.

Capt. Wilbur E. Schell, formerly 118th Inf., resignation is accepted.

Capt. (Prov.) Victor T. Fahringer, formerly commanding Hdq. Bat. & Comb. Tn, 3rd Bat., 176th P.A., resignation accepted.

Federal recognition is extended to Second Lt. Walter A. Linn, Inf., 11th Inf., to date from Feb. 26, 1926.

Second Russell S. Stofflet from duty with Hdq. Det. & Comb. Tn, 1st Bat., 213th C.A. (A-A), and assigned to Bat. B, 213th C.A. (A-A), in lieu of 1st Lt., vice Sanders transferred.

Second Lt. Robert R. Hoffman from duty with Serv. Bat., 213th C.A. (A-A), and assigned to Hdq. Det. & Comb. Tn, 1st Bat., 213th C.A. (A-A), vice Stofflet transferred.

Federal recognition is extended to officers as follows: Col. Charles B. Finley, Inf., Hdq. 11th Inf.; Capt. Howard R. Wise, Veterinary Corps, 103rd Med Reg.; Capt. Russell G. Hodgkinson, P.A., Hdq. Bat. & Comb. Tn, 3rd Bat., 176th P.A.

Officers of the Pennsylvania National Guard are appointed and assigned as follows: Charles C. Meyers, Lt. Col., Phila., May 6, '26, Hq. 11th Inf.; Ernest William Lemmertz, 1st Lt., Wayne, May 6, '26, Co. H 190th Inf.; Charles F. Jordan, Capt., Delaware, May 6, '26, Serv. Btry., 108th P.A.; David B. Simpson, Maj., Phila., May 6, '26, Hq. Spe. Tps., 28th Div.

The resignations of 1st Lt. Chester A. Mertens, Co. G, 190th Inf.; First Lt. Clarence L. Bender, Cav. Pa. N. G. Reserve, and Capt. Righter L. Keck, formerly Co. C 190th Inf. are accepted.

The following appointments and assignments are made:

Private Charles A. Woodward, Hq. Co., 43d Div., to be Second Lieutenant in Infantry. He is assigned to duty with Headquarters Company, 43d Division (Special Troops), vice Shirreffs, resigned.

Sergeant Karl C. Hughes, 118th Motorcycle Company, to be Second Lieutenant Q. M. C. He is assigned to duty with the 118th Motorcycle Company.

Second Lieutenant Charles A. Woodward, Hq. Co., 43d Div. (Special Troops) and 2d Lt. Karl C. Hughes, 118th Motorcycle Company, will report to the President of the examining board for examination.

Adjutant General F. D. Beary, of Pennsylvania, announces the following changes in officer personnel:

First Lt. William E. Finney, formerly commanding Service Troop, 493d Cavalry, resignation is accepted.

Dan Thornton Ringwall Division (Allegheny County), is reappointed Captain of Field Artillery, to date from May 6, 1926, and reassigned to Headquarters, 32d Field Artillery Brigade, as Adjutant, B-1.

CORPS AREA ORDERS

[Continued From Page 891]

mission to leave U. S. One month, to Capt. S. V. Kennedy, Inf., D. O. L., July 29. One month, to Capt. P. P. Lowry, C. A. C., D. O. L., July 21.

7th Corps Area
Capt. J. H. Gist, Inf., now patient in Sta. Hosp., Ft. Snelling, Minn., to treatment, Walter Reed Hosp., D. C.

Leave—Three months, 29 days, May 13, to Maj. W. Bueckle, Inf., Topeka, Kans. One month, July 1, to Maj. H. L. King, C. A. C., Ft. Leavenworth, Kans. One month, 5 days, June 13, to Capt. J. C. Cuddy, 3rd Inf., Ft. Snelling, Minn.

8th Corps Area
1st Lt. J. H. Realy, 19th Cav., Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., to treatment, William Beaumont Gen. Hosp., El Paso, Tex.

Leave—Three months, June 19, to Lt. Col. C. E. Muller, Chgo., now at Gen. Ser. Schools, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans. One month, July 15, to Capt. A. M. Guidera, A. S., D. O. L., A. & M. College of Texas, College Station, Tex. One month, May 24, to Capt. S. R. Ingram, V. C., Ft. Clark, Tex. Two months, on arrival in U. S. from Philippine Dept., to 1st Lt. E. J. Ferguson, 45th Inf. (PS), now at Ft. William McKinley, Rizal, P. I. One month, May 31, to 2nd Lt. J. J. Binns, 12th P. A., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., with permission to visit Mexico.

9th Corps Area
1st Lt. J. C. Campbell, 75th P. A., Presidio of Monterey, Calif., to treatment, Letterman Gen. Hosp., Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.
Leave—One month, 26 days, July 19, to Maj. J. Dillies, M. C., Ft. McDowell, Calif., now at Walter Reed Hosp., D. C. One month, 15 days, June 15, to Maj. B. R. Odell, B. A., Agr. Coll. of Oregon, Corvallis, Ore. Leave to Capt. E. T. Knobel, 19th P. A., Camp Lewis, Wash., now at Quantico, B. A., extended two months, Two months, June 9, to Capt. J. C. Howard, Inf. 4D, G. L. I., Univ. of Calif., Berkeley, Calif.

NATIONAL GUARD DIVISIONS

26th Division—Boston, Mass.
27th Division—New York city, N. Y.
28th Division—Philadelphia, Pa.
29th Division—Washington, D. C.
30th Division—Atlanta, Ga.
31st Division—St. Augustine, Fla.
32nd Division—Flint, Mich.
33rd Division—Chicago, Ill.
34th Division—Council Bluffs, Iowa.
35th Division—Not Organized.
36th Division—Houston, Tex.
37th Division—Columbus, Ohio.

38th Division—Indianapolis, Ind.
39th Division—Not Organized.
40th Division—Not Organized.
41st Division—Not Organized.
42nd Division—Hartford, Conn.
43rd Division—Newark, N. J.
44th Division—Oklahoma City, Okla.
Cavalry Divisions:
21st Division—Not Organized.
22nd Division—Not Organized.
23rd Division—Not Organized.
24th Division—Not Organized.

MARYLAND

Brig. Gen. Milton A. Reckard, commanding the National Guard of Maryland, in G. O. 13, May 4, 1926, announces the following changes in officer personnel:

The following appointments and assignments have been made and commissions issued accordingly:

First Lt. John A. Crane to be captain Infantry, rank from April 23, 1926.

First Lt. Benjamin B. Leitch to be captain Infantry, rank from April 24, 1926.

First Lt. Louis J. Battemer to be captain Infantry, rank from April 24, 1926.

Second Lt. Arthur A. Callahan, Jr., to be First Lieutenant Infantry, rank from April 3, 1926.

Frank W. Grahn, Esq., Baltimore, to be Second Lieutenant Infantry, rank from April 2, 1926.

Robert C. Haas, Esq., Anne Arundel County, to be Second Lieutenant Infantry, rank from April 23, 1926.

James N. Leisner, Esq., Baltimore, to be Second Lieutenant Infantry, rank from April 22, 1926.

Russell J. DeMuth, Esq., Montgomery County, to be Second Lieutenant Infantry, rank from April 23, 1926.

Charles W. Brooks, Jr., Esq., Baltimore, to be Second Lieutenant Infantry, rank from April 23, 1926.

William I. Kopp, Esq., Baltimore, to be Second Lieutenant Infantry, rank from April 23, 1926.

The officers named above are assigned to duty as follows:

First Infantry: Lieuts. Callahan, Haas and DeMuth, reporting by letter to the C. O. at Frederick, Md.

Fifth Infantry: Capt. Crane, Leitch and Battemer, and Lieuts. Grahn, Leisner, Brooks and Kopp, reporting in person to the C. O. in Baltimore.

First Lt. Ross H. Cameron, Inf., is transferred from the Unassigned List as of April 22, 1926, to duty as Divisional Postal Officer, 28th Division.

Leave for three months, effective on or about June 1, 1926, has been granted Second Lt. Charles H. Howard, P.A., with permission to leave the continental limits of the United States.

One month, 15 days, on arrival in U. S., June 23, to Chaplain E. N. Thorne, U. S. A., Ft. Leavenworth, Wash. Three months, June 2, to Capt. N. E. Waldron, 11th Cav., Presidio of Monterey, Calif.

Panama Canal Department.
Battery B, 6th Coast Artillery, is relieved from further assignment and duty at Ft. Sherman, C. Z., effective April 15, 1926, and will on that date, proceed to Ft. Randolph, C. Z., for station and duty.

Capt. P. P. Chesser, D. C., Med. Dept., on arrival in Panama Canal Dept., to duty, Camp Barro Colorado, C. Z., and to duty, 11th Signal Corps, C. Z., and to New York, thence to treatment, Walter Reed Hosp., D. C., and on relief, to duty, Eng. Reproduction Plant, Washington, D. C.

1st Lt. D. C. Burnett, Inf., Hdqrs. and M. B. Police Co., Panama Canal Div., Ft. Belknap, C. Z., to duty, 25th New York, and on expiration, July 19, to duty, 1st Div. (Sec. 10th Nat. Defense Act), New Haven, Conn. 1st Lt. H. R. Leitch, C. W. S., on arrival in Panama Canal Dept., to duty, C. Z., 1st Gas Regt., Central, C. Z., to 1st Lt. R. I. MacMillan, 14th Inf., Ft. Davis, C. Z., to U. S. and on expiration of leave, to duty, 19th Inf., Ft. Hayes, Ohio.

1st Lt. T. K. Mahoney, 32nd Inf., Ft. Clayton, C. Z., to San Francisco, and on expiration of leave, to duty, 2d Div., Ft. Douglas, Utah. 1st Lt. W. H. Reid, A. S., France Field, C. Z., to New Orleans, La., and on expiration of leave, to duty, Fairfield Air Intermediate Depot, Fairfield, Ohio. 1st Lt. E. T. Selzer, A. S., France Field, C. Z., to New York, thence to Brooks Field, Tex.

2nd Lt. J. G. Anding, F. A., on arrival in Panama Canal Dept., to duty, 1st Bn., 4th P. A., Ft. Davis, C. Z., 2nd Lt. E. L. Andrews, F. A., on arrival in Panama Canal Dept., to duty, 1st Bn., 4th P. A., Ft. Davis, C. Z.

Leave—Two months, with permission to visit U. S., to Maj. A. R. Kimball, Q. M. C., July 13. One month, 19 days, on arrival in U. S., to 1st Lt. D. C. Burnett, Inf. Three months, 4 days, on arrival in U. S., to 1st Lt. C. H. Hollie, 11th Engrs. Three months, 5 days, on arrival in U. S., to 1st Lt. R. I. MacMillan, 14th Inf. One month, with permission to visit U. S., to 2nd Lt. G. C. Carrington, 42nd Inf., May 24. Two months, with permission to visit U. S., to Wm. Officer M. Murray, U. S. A., May 25.

Hawaiian Department.
Lt. Col. C. Loring, J. A. G. D., having reported, was on April 9 announced as Acting Dept. J. A. Hawaiian Dept., vice Maj. L. S. Hill, Jr., J. A. G. D., relieved.

Maj. F. T. Colby, 11th P. A. Schofield Brks., to New York, and on expiration of leave to Sixth Corps Area, Chgo., Ill., to instructions and duty with Org. Res. Maj. R. Hospital, 12th P. A., Schofield Brks., to San Francisco, and on expiration of leave, to duty as student, Command and Gen. Staff School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.

Capt. J. E. Rehney, V. C., to duty, Gen. Hosp., Hawaiian Gen. Area, Honolulu, Oahu, C. I., as Honorary Capt. O. W. Freeborn, 27th Inf., Schofield Brks., to duty, 22nd Brig., Schofield Brks., Capt. R. C. G. Nemo, Inf., D. O. L., Hawaii Natl. Guard, sail from Honolulu May 26 to San Francisco, and on expiration of leave, to temp. duty for 16 days, 9th Corps Area, San Francisco, thence to duty as Inf. instructor, Calif. Natl. Guard, Los Angeles, Calif.

2nd Lt. W. A. Robinson, 19th Inf., Schofield

OHIO

The following changes in the officer personnel of the Ohio National Guard, are announced from the office of The Adjutant General:

Major Gilbert V. Paschall, of Marion, Headquarters, 16th Inf., has been transferred to the National Guard Reserve.

Major James H. West, of Ada, 14th Inf., has been transferred to the National Guard Reserve. Second Lt. Osborne P. Howell, of Manchester, Co. I, 14th Inf., has been transferred to the National Guard Reserve.

Sgt. Earl W. Beeson, of Cincinnati, Co. A, 14th Inf., has been commissioned a second lieutenant and assigned to the same unit.

The resignation of First Lt. Ashbel R. Nowell, of Toledo, 197th Cav., has been accepted. First Sgt. Delbert E. Schmitz, of Defiance, Howitzer Co., 14th Inf., has been commissioned a second lieutenant and assigned to the same unit.

The resignation of Capt. Bret B. Ward, of Marion, 11th Medical Regiment, has been accepted. Capt. Robert J. Franzer, of Dresden, 154th Field Art., has been transferred to the National Guard Reserve.

Second Lt. Winfield S. Luther, of Cleveland, Co. B, 112th Engrs., has been promoted to first lieutenant and assigned to the same unit.

The resignation of Major Clarence W. Bauer, of Cincinnati, 14th Inf., has been accepted.

Capt. Richard R. Schuchert, Jr., of Cincinnati, 14th Inf., has been promoted to major and assigned to First Battalion, 14th Inf.

The resignation of Kns. Charles R. Reynolds, Ohio Naval Militia, has been accepted. The resignation of First Lt. John J. Palmer, of Zanesville, 14th Field Art., has been accepted.

First Lt. David W. Green, of Dresden, 134th Field Art., has been transferred to the National Guard Reserve.

Second Lt. Harold H. Hawisher, O.R.C., has been appointed second lieutenant in the Ohio National Guard and assigned to Battery A, 135th Field Art.

Brks., to duty Hdqrs. & M. B. Police Co., Hawaiian Div., Schofield Brks.

Leave—Two months, to Brig. Gen. S. Heintzelman, U. S. A., 22nd Brig., Schofield Brks., May 26. One month, 25 days, expiring at New York, July 16, to Maj. F. T. Colby, 11th P. A., Schofield Brks., May 18. Three months, 22 days, to Maj. R. Hospital, 12th P. A., Schofield Brks. Four months, to 1st Lt. J. B. Jordan, A. S., Wheeler Field, Schofield Brks. Three months, 23 days, to 1st Lt. E. J. Walters, Q. M. C., Hawaiian Gen. Area Depot, leave to Wm. Officer M. Murray, U. S. A., extended one month. Two months, to Field Clk. I. R. Walsh, Q. M. C., Hawaiian Dept., June 22.

Philippine Department.
Maj. Gen. J. H. MacRae, U. S. A., to U. S. via Suva, and on expiration of leave, to San Francisco, and assume command of Ninth Corps Area.

Col. F. T. Austin, Inspector general, on arrival in Philippine Dept., to duty in office of Dept. Inspector, with station in Manila, P. I.

Maj. E. G. Shumaker, Inf., Ft. William McKinley, Rizal, P. I., to duty, 1st Div. (Sec. 10th Nat. Defense Act), Japan, on July 17, for return to U. S. Maj. C. W. Thomas, Jr., Inspector general, on arrival in Philippine Dept., to duty, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal.

Capt. R. Case, C. A. C., Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, sail through Panama Canal to New York City, and on expiration of leave, to duty 12th Coast Art. Harbor Defense of Chesapeake Bay, Ft. Monroe, Va.

1st Lt. C. M. Kolb, 31st Inf., Post of Manila, sailed May 13 from Nagasaki, Japan, via Panama Canal to New York City, and on expiration of leave, to duty 4th Inf. Ft. Meade, S. C.

2nd Lt. N. B. Dulac, P. S. (CAC), 92d Coast Art. (PS), Camp John Hay, Mountain Province, to treatment, Sternberg Gen. Hosp., Manila.

2nd Lt. J. J. Birch, Army Nurse Corps, to duty, Sternberg Gen. Hosp., Manila. 1st Lt. C. M. Moerk, Army Nurse Corps, Sternberg Gen. Hosp., sail to San Francisco, thence to duty Letterman Gen. Hosp., Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.

1st Lt. L. M. Gerdling, Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, and 2nd Lt. J. M. Newell, Sternberg Gen. Hosp., Army Nurse Corps, return to U. S. via Europe, and on arrival in U. S. report to the Adj. Gen., Washington, D. C., for further orders.

Leave—Four months, May 4, to 2nd Lt. C. E. Bennett, Army Nurse Corps, Sternberg Gen. Hosp., Manila, with permission to visit China and Japan, and return to U. S. via Europe.

RESERVE ORDERS

[Continued From Page 891]

Camp Meade, Md., so as to arrive not later than May 12, 1926, for the purpose of conducting target practice, and upon completion of this practice the battalion will remain at Camp Meade and on June 1st will be reported to the Commanding General of the Summer Training Camps at that station for temporary duty in connection with summer training activities.

Chaplain J. G. Martin, Ft. Howard, Md., will accompany the 1st Bn., 12th Inf., from Ft. Howard to Camp Meade, Md., and will remain on duty with that organization at that station until June 1, 1926, which date he will report to the Commanding General of the summer training activities.

The Hdqrs. and Hdqrs. Co., 16th Inf. Brig., Ft. Howard, Md., less such detachments as the Brigade Commander deems necessary to be left at Ft. Howard, will proceed by marching to Camp Meade, Md., so as to arrive at the latter place not later than June 1, 1926. Upon arrival at Camp Meade, the organizations will be reported to the Commanding General of the summer training camps at that station for temporary duty in connection with summer training activities.

The following officers on duty at the places indicated after their respective names will pro-

MASSACHUSETTS

Adj. Gen. James F. Stevens of Massachusetts announces the following changes in officer personnel:

Lt. Col. Arthur Ashworth, Headquarters, 26th Division, transferred at own request to Nat. Guard Reserve, May 3, 1926.

First Lt. J. M. Gurdian, 182d Inf., resigned and honorably discharged May 2, 1926.

VIRGINIA

Adj. Gen. W. W. Sale of Virginia issued the following orders:

The following officers of the 11th Field Art., Virginia Nat. Guard, will proceed to Lexington, Va., in time to report for duty May 1st and be on duty to May 28, at the camp for field officers:

Col. William H. Banda.
Lt. Col. S. W. Ironmonger.
Majors C. S. Montague, R. S. Lagan.
Capt. Frank S. Pace, Frank C. Lazenby, R. F. Marrow, L. F. Vaughan, Arthur Shumaker, T. S. Redcliffe, M. A. Pendleton, S. P. Corrick, G. M. Harrison, J. F. Seay, C. H. McCurdy, T. W. Kelley.

First Lt. James McManamin, A. L. Bramble, Jr., R. S. Sander.
Second Lt. J. H. Gwin, R. P. Graves, H. A. Smith, A. R. Tuttle, R. M. Patterson, William R. Johnson, H. C. Thompson, Edgar DeMuth, J. E. Carroll, J. G. Rowlett, R. T. Rowe, A. N. Deane, M. L. McCarty.

ced to Camp Meade, Md., on the dates below specified, for temporary duty on staff of Commanding General during the summer training activities:

To report June 1, 1926—Maj. J. Kennard, Cav. (D. O. L.), Hdqrs. 32nd Cav. Div., Towson, Md.; Maj. E. L. Bell, Inf. (D. O. L.), Exec. Officer, Inf. and Tank Units, Org. Res., Harrisburg, Pa.; Capt. M. L. Craig, P. A. (D. O. L.), Exec. Officer, Res. Units, 30th Div., Newmarket, Pa.; Capt. W. S. Miez, Inf. (D. O. L.), City of Phila., Philadelphia, Pa.; Capt. W. Jenkins, ret., Washington-High Schools, Washington, D. C.

To report June 10, 1926—1st Lt. Col. J. E. McDonald, Inf. (D. O. L.), Hdqrs. 30th Div., Richmond, Va.

To report June 15, 1926—Lt. Col. J. M. Coffin, M. C. (D. O. L.), Univ. of Philadelphia, Pa.

To report June 15, 1926—Maj. R. L. Gaugler, O. D. (D. O. L.), Exec. Officer, Ordnance Units, Org. Res., Washington, D. C.; Maj. J. F. Corby, O. D. (D. O. L.), Georgetown Univ., Washington, D. C.; Maj. F. L. Cole, M. C. (D. O. L.), Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, Md.; Maj. S. M. Corbett, M. C. (D. O. L.), George Washington Univ. Medical School, Washington, D. C.

3th Corps Area Res. Assignments

Lt. Col. F. T. Fort, Med., to 39th Gen. Hosp., 88 Mary and Elizabeth Hosp. Unit, Louisville, Ky., as Asst. Ch. of Surg. Ser., 1st Lt. Col. S. C. Rannels, Med., to 32nd Evacuation Hosp., Camp Knox, Ky., as Ch. of Surg. Ser.

Maj. D. B. Harris, Med., to 100th Gen. Hosp., 88 Mary and Elizabeth Hosp. Unit, Louisville, Ky., as Exec. Officer, Maj. N. H. Keller, Med., to 100th Gen. Hosp., 88 Mary and Elizabeth Hosp. Unit, Louisville, Ky., as Exec. Officer.

Maj. N. H. Keller, Med., to 100th Gen. Hosp., 88 Mary and Elizabeth Hosp. Unit, Louisville, Ky., as Exec. Officer. Capt. C. H. King, to 194th Gen. Hosp., Good Samaritan Hosp. Unit, Cincinnati, Ohio, as Asst. Ch. of Surg. Ser., Maj. C. J. McDevitt, Med., to 194th Gen. Hosp., Good Samaritan Hosp. Unit, Cincinnati, Ohio, as Exec. Officer.

Maj. A. Matunka, Med., to 194th Gen. Hosp., Good Samaritan Hosp. Unit, Cincinnati, Ohio, as Ch. of Lab. Ser. Maj. M. L. Richardson, Med., to 57th Gen. Hosp., Cleveland City Hosp. Unit, Cleveland, Ohio, as Ch. of Lab. Ser.

Capt. W. R. Knott, Med., to 184th Gen. Hosp., Good Samaritan Hosp. Unit, Cincinnati, Ohio, as Evacuation and Receiving Officer. Capt. L. E. Payton, Med., to 8th Hosp., Camp Knox, Ky., as Med. Ward Officer. 1st Lt. J. W. Levent, to 25th Gen. Hosp., Univ. of Cincinnati College of Medicine Unit, Cincinnati, Ohio, as Dent. Surg.

1st Lt. J. R. Nielander, Med., to 31st Surg. Hosp., Good Samaritan Hosp. Unit, Ft. Thomas, Ky., as Asst. Operating Surg. 1st Lt. M. C. Piranga, Med., to 194th Gen. Hosp., Good Samaritan Hosp. Unit, Cincinnati, Ohio, as Surg. Ward Officer. 1st Lt. E. A. Schluter, Med., to 194th Gen. Hosp., Good Samaritan Hosp. Unit, Cincinnati, Ohio, as Lab. Officer.

1st Lt. C. L. Shaver, Med., to 57th Gen. Hosp., Cleveland City Hosp. Unit, Cleveland, Ohio, as Med. Ward Officer.

8th Corps Area Res. Assignments

Capt. G. E. W. Adams, Q. M., to Co. B, 122nd Ser. Bn., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. (Theater of Operations). Capt. A. R. Atkinson, Q. M., to Co. A, 54th Ser. Bn., Houston, Tex. (Theater of Operations).

Capt. B. C. Honey, Q. M., to Co. D, 122nd Ser. Bn., Ft. Worth, Tex. (I. Z.). Capt. W. E. Campbell, M. C., to Co. B, 84th Ser. Bn., Dallas, Tex. (Theater of Operations).

Capt. J. Delmar, Q. M., to Co. C, 122nd Ser. Bn., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. (Theater of Operations). Capt. W. H. Farrow, Q. M., to Co. D, 121st Ser. Bn., Laredo, Tex. (I. Z.).

Capt. E. S. Franch, Q. M., to Co. B, 122nd Ser. Bn., Ft. Bliss, Tex. (I. Z.). Capt. C. H. Hinton, "M.", to Co. D, 84th Ser. Bn., Dallas, Tex. (Theater of Operations).

Capt. M. L. Lee, Q. M., to Co. D, 122nd Ser. Bn., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. (I. Z.). Capt. B. M. Taylor, Q. M., to Co. B, 54th Ser. Bn., Houston, Tex. (Theater of Operations).

Capt. C. F. White, Q. M., to Co. A, 32nd Motor Repair Bn., Camp Normoye, Tex. (I. Z.).

1st Lt. S. E. Dellinger, Q. M., to Co. D, 343d Motor Repair Bn., El Paso, Tex. (Theater of Operations). 1st Lt. J. M. Gentry, Q. M., to Co. D, 242nd Motor Repair Bn., Camp Normoye, Tex. (I. Z.).

1st Lt. G. H. Verner, Q. M., to Co. C, 263d Motor Repair Bn., Camp Normoye, Tex. (I. Z.). 1st Lt. G. H. Verner, Q. M., to Co. C, 263d Motor Repair Bn., Camp Normoye, Tex. (I. Z.).

2nd Lt. J. C. Deater, Q. M., to Co. C, 322nd Motor Repair Bn., Camp Normoye, Tex. (I. Z.). 2nd Lt. W. H. Hall, Q. M., to Co. D, 322nd Motor Repair Bn., Camp Normoye, Tex. (I. Z.).

2nd Lt. R. F. Hathcock, Q. M., to 322nd Motor Transport Co., San Antonio, Tex. (Theater of Operations). 2nd Lt. E. A. Hazlett, Q. M., to 39th Motor Transport Command, Camp Normoye, Tex. (I. Z.).

2nd Lt. V. H. Hirsch, Q. M., to 47th Wagon Co., San Antonio, Tex. (I. Z.). 2nd Lt. O. A. Laughner, Q. M., to 119th Motor Transport Co., Denver, Colo. (I. Z.).

2nd Lt. G. N. McNeil, Q. M., to 394th Motor Transport Co., San Antonio, Tex. (Theater of Operations). 2nd Lt. A. L. Miller, Q. M., to 342nd Motor Transport Co., Camp Normoye, Tex. (I. Z.).

2nd Lt. L. H. Richards, Q. M., to Co. C, 262nd Motor Repair Bn., Camp Normoye, Tex. (Theater of Operations). And Lt. W. L. Snowden, Q. M., to Co. C, 262nd Motor Repair Bn., Camp Normoye, Tex. (I. Z.).

THE U. S. COAST GUARD

The Coast Guard and Its Duties

By REAR ADMIRAL FREDERICK C. BILLARD, U. S. C. G.

THE COAST GUARD is unique in that, in time of peace, its activities are predominantly humanitarian and have to do with the protection and rescue of human life and property at sea. Its duties are varied, arduous, and often hazardous. Nevertheless, an honorable record of service, in peace and in war, through 135 years of our national life, has served to establish traditions and to crystallize standards of duty.

In addition to its many other trying duties, the Coast Guard has been given the task of combating the smuggling of liquor into the United States from the sea. Regardless of individual opinions as to the wisdom of adding the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution, or as to the advisability of modifying or amending the National Prohibition Act—matters that it is not for us in the service to discuss—I am sure that the people expect an historic military service of the United States to carry out any duty that has been given it to do. This the Coast Guard is doing and, we maintain, is doing with a remarkable degree of success.

Difficult Problems

This particular problem in which the Coast Guard is engaged, while extremely difficult and arduous, is a singularly interesting one. I would invite the attention of all who are interested in naval matters to the striking similarity between these Coast Guard operations and many of the features of naval activities in time of war. Our problem involves a virtual blockade of 10,000 miles of American coast line—not a blockade through concentration of forces, as is usually the case in war, to prevent ingress into two or three enemy ports, but a blockade intended to prevent entrance into any one of the innumerable harbors, bays, rivers and inlets along our tremendous coast line, or landings on any spot on that coast line. It involves scouting operations, not over an area comparable to that of the North Sea, but over literally hundreds of thousands of square miles of open ocean, with the sphere of active enemy operation constantly changing from one location to another. It means, not intensive operations at certain periods, with intervening intervals of repose when the enemy fleet is lying quietly at its base; it means constant, unremitting activity, day and night, at all seasons and in all weather.

Rights of Neutrals

Just as in actual warfare, care must be taken to preserve the rights of neutrals. Meticulous attention must be given to exact navigation and to other matters, so that the seizure of an enemy ship may be upheld by a nice observance of all the technicalities of the law. A foreign vessel, well known to us as a notorious rum-runner, that has solemnly cleared from Halifax for Nassau, laden with liquor, and has been lying for many weeks off the coast of Long Island, must be regarded, it would seem, as an entirely innocent vessel, engaged in her legitimate pursuits and manned by a number of worthy gentlemen who have decided, in the course of their voyage to the West Indies, to tarry for two or three months and enjoy the salubrious climate to be found off our North Atlantic coast in the winter time. It would never do to disturb these gentlemen, provided they are anchored a few feet beyond limits from our shore which nobody seems able to define with authority. In time of war, operating orders are sent in secret code because the enemy has an elaborate and highly perfected communication system of his own. He sends orders to his units in code and you try to pick up his radio messages and

break his code. Exactly that sort of thing is an important phase of Coast Guard operations today. In time of war, the enemy maintains an elaborate espionage system. His spies hang around your operation bases and endeavor to obtain information of the movements of your ships, as well as trying to undermine the morale of your men. The enemy, through insidious propaganda, seeks to weaken and embarrass your forces in the estimation of your own people. All of these are outstanding features of the warfare that the Coast Guard is now waging, but without the freedom of action that war brings. I submit that this task in which the Coast Guard is now engaged is the most difficult and trying one ever assigned a small naval organization in time of peace.

But the Coast Guard is equal to it. The Constitution may or may not be dampened by the legislators in whom such authority is vested, but never will it be dampened by the Coast Guard's failure to adhere to duty and obey its orders, as demonstrated in more than a century and a quarter of honorable service as a consistent and devoted ally and supporter of its great sister-service, the United States Navy, of which it becomes an integral part in time of national emergency.

Anti-Smuggling

With regard to this great problem of anti-smuggling work, the Coast Guard will carry on loyally and with fixed determination to see it through to a successful conclusion as a plain duty to be performed. Very much yet remains to be done, but the Coast Guard is rigorously and persistently prosecuting the duty assigned it to do. In its long history the service has never yet failed and it does not propose to fail in this task, if determination and loyalty and devotion to duty can bring success.

The Act of January 25, 1915, established the Coast Guard in lieu of the then existing Revenue-Cutter Service and the Life-Saving Service. The Coast Guard constitutes a part of the Military Forces of the United States at all times, in war operating under the Navy Department, in peace under the direction of the Treasury. It may also be put under the direction of the Navy Department in peace time when the President so desires.

The Coast Guard is now 135 years old, having been formed in 1790 during Washington's administration. It has an authorized quota of 270 commissioned officers. Through seven wars the Coast Guard has served valiantly, and in carrying out its present commission it expects to acquit itself as creditably.

NOTABLES VISIT COAST GUARD ACADEMY.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Lincoln C. Andrews and Rear Admiral F. C. Billard, U. S. C. G., Commandant of the Coast Guard were present at the graduation exercises held there on May 14.

SURFMAN RADEL SAVES BOY.

Surfman Leon Radel, of Deal Station, N. J., Fifth District, rescued a boy of 14 who had fallen from a bulkhead into Deal Lake at the mouth of the outlet to the ocean.

Next Week!!!

A PICTURE of the Cadets who were graduated from the U. S. Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn., yesterday, will appear in the May 22 issue of the Army and Navy Journal.

EXAM FOR TEMPORARY COAST GUARD COMMISSIONS.

An examination for candidates seeking temporary commissions in the U. S. Coast Guard as Ensigns will be held throughout the country, July 6, 1926, at points where examining officers are available. Coast Guard Headquarters has announced.

The temporary commissions entitle the officers serving under them to the same pay and allowances as permanent commissioned officers.

The applicants for the temporary commissions must be United States citizens between 21 and 30 years of age. They will be graded on three counts, educational qualifications, professional qualifications and adaptability, the weights for each being 30, 35 and 35 respectively.

The educational examination will cover English grammar, composition, English and American literature, American history, general history, arithmetic and general information. The professional examination will cover seamanship and navigation.

Candidates who are graduates of accredited colleges or who satisfactorily completed at least two years' training at one of these institutions may be excused in the discretion of the Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard, from taking the educational examination.

Coast Guard Headquarters, Washington, D. C., will be glad to furnish any additional information requested.

COAST GUARD BILLS TO PASS SOON.

The readjustment of the commissioned personnel of the Coast Guard, as provided for in H. R. 10793, will soon become a fact, according to present indications in Congress. This bill, together with H. R. 5026, providing for the construction of 10 vessels for the Coast Guard, is on the Calendar of the House.

Representative Hoch, who reported the bills from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, plans to press the passage of the two bills within the coming week. If the bills are not passed May 17 under a suspension of rules, Mr. Hoch will ask for a rule from the Rules Committee to assure a vote on them before the session ends.

It is understood that the majority of both Representatives and Senators favor the measures and that their passage is practically certain if brought to a vote.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

Born

ANDERSON—Born to Lt. and Mrs. Kingsley S. Anderson, 8th Engrs., U. S. A., of Fort Bliss, Tex., a son, Gunnar Einar Anderson, March 10, 1926, at Wm. Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex.

CHRISTENBERRY—Born to Capt. and Mrs. Charles W. Christenberry, U. S. A., a daughter, Helen Agnes, on April 18, 1926, at Columbus, Ga.

COWLES—Born to Lt. and Mrs. Stuart Lee Cowles, U. S. A., a son, Sherrill Duval, on March 14, 1926, at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C.

GELLY—Born to Ensign and Mrs. George B. Gelly, U. S. C. G., a son, George Clifford Vaughan, at St. Joseph's Infirmary, Atlanta, Ga., March 23, 1926.

GODSON—Born to Lt. and Mrs. W. F. H. Godson, Jr., U. S. A., Ret., of Bordentown, N. J., a daughter at the St. Francis Hospital, Trenton, N. J., May 3, 1926.

GOSE—Born to Lt. and Mrs. Elliott B. Gose, U. S. A., a son, Elliott Bickley Gose, Jr., at Camp S. D. Little, Nogales, Ariz., May 3, 1926.

McCORD—Born to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Charles G. McCord, U. S. N., a daughter, at Denver, Colo., May 5, 1926.

RUMBROUGH—Born, April 29, 1926, a daughter, Florence Colgate Rumbrough, to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wright Rumbrough, of 114 East 84th St., New York. Mr. Rumbrough was formerly a major of Field Artillery, U. S. Army.

TRAVIS—Born to Lt. and Mrs. Harrison G. Travis, U. S. A., Ret., a son, William Harrison, on May 8, 1926, at Skene Sanitarium, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Married

GETTY-BERRY—Mr. Robert Nelson Getty, Jr., son of Col. Robert N. Getty, U. S. A., and Miss Margaret Moffit Berry were married on April 10, 1926, at Wilmington, N. C.

IVANHOE-SHERRY—Lt. Forrest Ivanhoe, Supply Corps, U. S. N., and Mrs. Rita Guiney Sherry were married on March 25, 1926, at Honolulu, T. H.

KING-PIKE—Miss Martha Agnes Pike, daughter of Mrs. Boyd D. Hatchill and the late Lt. Col. Emory J. Pike, was married recently at Clifton, Ariz., to Mr. Ralph King, of Lawrence, Kans.

Died

BOYD—Died at Elizabeth, N. J., May 2, 1926, Mrs. Frances Anne Boyd, widow of Capt. O. B. Boyd, formerly of 4th Cavalry, U. S. A.

BROWN—Died at Fort Clayton, C. Z., May 6, 1926, Capt. Clifton M. Brown, 33d Inf., U. S. A.

FOSTER—Died, May 10, 1926, at Fort Bliss, Tex., from an accidental wound caused by a twenty-two rifle, William Kellam Garrard Foster, eight-year-old son of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Victor Sidney Foster, U. S. A.

LUDLOW—Died, after a lingering illness, at New York City, May 12, 1926, Mrs. Genevieve Sprigg Ludlow, widow of Gen. William Ludlow, U. S. A.

McMILLAN—Died at Corte Madera, Calif., April 30, 1926, David McMillan, father of Lt. Comdr. J. T. McMillan, U. S. N. R. F., Class of 1886, U. S. N. A., Lt. Comdr. C. C. McMillan, U. S. C. G., and Lt. Comdr. E. A. McMillan, U. S. N.

STARK—Died at Hollywood, Calif., May 8, 1926, Col. Alexander Stark, U. S. A., retired.

TIBBETS—Died at Denver, Colo., May 1, 1926, Capt. Frederick E. Tibbets, Jr., U. S. A., retired.

OBITUARIES

Announcement of deaths should be addressed to Editorial Office Army and Navy Journal, 1523 L St. N.W., Washington, D. C.

Col. Alexander Stark, U.S.A., Ret., died at Hollywood, Calif., May 8, 1926. He was retired Aug. 26, 1925. During the Spanish-American War he served with the Army before Santiago, Cuba, and later, on several hospital ships. In 1901 he saw duty at Quermados, Cuba. Later he served in the Panama Canal Zone and in the Philippine Islands. From 1912 to 1915 he was with the China Relief Expedition at Tientsin, China, and returned for duty on the Mexican border. During the World War he was Chief Surgeon of the 1st Army, and upon returning to the United States was stationed at Fort Howard, Md., and at Fort Sam Houston, Tex. He was retired on August 26, 1925. Col. Stark was awarded the D. S. M. for exceptionally meritorious services as Chief Surgeon of the 1st Army in France; also, the French Legion of Honor, French Medaille de Honneur des Epidemies de Vermeil, and the Italian Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus. His next of kin, his wife, Mrs. A. N. Stark, 1786 Sycamore Avenue, Hollywood, Calif. His son, Capt. Alexander N. Stark, Jr., Inf., U. S. A., is on duty at Los Angeles, Calif.

Capt. Clifton M. Brown, 33d Inf., U. S. A., died at Fort Clayton, C. Z., May 6, 1926. He was born in Freeport, Ill. (Aug. 23, 1890), and during the War with Spain served in the 1st Wisconsin National Guard. He entered the Regular Army as a second lieutenant of the 45th Infantry in 1917. He was a graduate of the United States Infantry School, and had been on duty at various posts in the United States.

Capt. Frederick Edwin Tibbets, Jr., U. S. A., retired, died of pulmonary tuberculosis on May 1, 1926, at his home in Denver, Colo. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Mary Frances Tibbets, two children, Mary Elizabeth and Frederick, his mother and one sister. Captain Tibbets graduated from the U. S. M. A. in 1917, and assigned to the Field Artillery, going immediately to the battle fields of France. He won distinction as a Field Artillery officer at Soissons and other places, being promoted to the rank of major when scarcely twenty-three years old. With the Army reorganization Major Tibbets reverted to the rank of captain.

While ill in the Fitzsimons General Hospital, Captain Tibbets met Miss Mary Frances Harris, a reconstruction aide, whom he married. Captain Tibbets was born in Montana, Jan. 10, 1896. He was retired for disability incident to the service June 29, 1922.

Many officers of the Navy will recall Mr. Cary W. Jefferson, a messenger at the old Dispensary at the Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., where he served for 33 years. He died recently in Cambridge, and his body was taken to Portsmouth, Va., his birthplace, and buried by the side of his mother. Mr. Jefferson was about 70 years of age, and, previous to beginning his work at the dispensary, he served two enlistments in the Navy, in one of which he was a cabin boy on the old frigate Constitution.

The funeral of Mrs. Charles S. Cotton, widow of the late Rear Admiral Charles S. Cotton, U.S.N., will take place in Arlington National Cemetery at 10:00 a. m. Saturday, May 15. Interment will be in Lot 1066, Eastern Division of Arlington. Mrs. Cotton died at St. Helena, Calif., January 7, 1926.

William Kellam Garrard Foster, eight-year-old son of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Victor Sidney Foster, U.S.A., died of an accidental wound caused by a twenty-two rifle at Fort Bliss, Tex., on May 10, 1926.

Mrs. Genevieve Sprigg Ludlow, widow of Gen. William Ludlow, U. S. A., died after a lingering illness, at her residence in New York City, on May 12, 1926. She is survived by one daughter, Mrs. C. A. Griscom, and two grandchildren, Mr. Ludlow Griscom and the Reverend Acton Griscom, and two sisters, Mrs. A. Slaker and Mrs. John L. Phillips.

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AVIATION AND RADIO

AIR COMMERCE AIDS DEFENSE.

Congress has enacted the commercial feature of the new aviation program. Avowedly, the act is for the "promotion of air commerce," and will develop a reservoir both of aviators and machines of tremendous importance to civilian operations and to the Services in time of emergency. The act directs the Secretary of Commerce to foster air commerce and to this end:

To encourage the establishment of air ports, civil airways and other air navigational facilities.

To make necessary recommendations to the Secretary of Agriculture as to necessary meteorological service.

To study the possibilities for the development of air commerce and the aeronautical industry and trade in the United States and to collect and disseminate information relative thereto and also on the existing state of the art.

To advise with the Bureau of Standards and other agencies in the executive branch of the Government in carrying forward such research and development work as tends to create improved air navigation facilities. The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to transfer funds available for carrying out the purposes of this development work in cooperation with the Department of Commerce.

To investigate, record and make public the causes of accidents in civil air navigation in the United States.

To exchange with foreign governments through existing governmental channels information pertaining to civil air navigation.

The act specifies certain regulatory powers granted to the Secretary of Commerce—registration of aircraft, rating of aircraft as to their airworthiness, periodic examination, rating and certification of airmen, examination and rating of air navigation facilities, and establishment of air traffic rules.

The United States Secretary of Commerce will establish airways, maintain and chart them, but shall grant no exclusive privileges. Provision is made also for any agency of the Government to supply aircraft in an emergency, local prices to govern. The act extends the powers of the Chief of the Weather Bureau in connection with meteorological development and supply of air information.

"Nothing in this act," the measure continues, "shall be construed to prevent the Secretary of War from designating routes in the navigable air space as military airways and prescribing rules and regulations for the use thereof on routes which do not conform to civil airways established hereunder, or to prevent the Secretary of Commerce from designating any military airway as a civil airway, and when so designated it shall thereupon become a civil airway within the meaning of this act, and the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to continue the operation of air navigation facilities for any military airway so designated as a civil airway until such time as the Secretary of Commerce can provide for the operation of such facilities."

"The Congress hereby declares that the Government of the United States has, to the exclusion of all foreign nations, complete sovereignty of the air space over the land and waters of the United States, including the Canal Zone. Aircraft a part of the armed forces of any foreign nation, shall not be navigated in the United States, including the Canal Zone, except in accordance with an authorization granted by the Secretary of State."

"Foreign aircraft not a part of the armed forces of a foreign nation shall be navigated in the United States only if authorized. Provision is made for airports for civil aircraft. For customs examination of their cargoes, and for health inspection. Like powers are extended in connection with immigration to the Secretary of Labor. An additional Assistant Secretary of Commerce is authorized to assist the Secretary in the administration of the Act.

Senator Bingham, of Connecticut, who was a member of the President's Aircraft Board, has had particular charge of the legislation in connection with air commerce, and great credit is due to him for the mastery with which he has handled the matter. Presenting the conference report, he said:

"Every other government in the world has promoted commerce by putting it on the same plane, more or less, as ocean navigation, but, although we spend from ten to eleven million dollars every year for lighthouses, charts, buoys and the promotion of sea navigation, we have never yet spent a cent in the promotion of commercial air navigation."

MARINE CORPS FLIERS AID SURVEY.

Through the cooperation of Marine Corps fliers, stationed in Haiti, engineers have found the way to cut an outlet from two inland lakes, the Miragoanes, to the sea that will prevent the inundation of the valley when the subterranean outlet from the lakes is unable to carry off the rising waters during the rainy season. An aerial photographic survey of the lakes and surrounding terrain has recently been made by the Marine aviators and solved the problem which heretofore has confronted the engineers. The mountains surrounding the lakes are so impassable, due to steep slopes and marshlands waist deep in water, that it has been impossible to find the best outlet until the aerial map furnished the needed data.

An Air Service Unit at the New York University, effective at the beginning of the school year 1925-1926, has been authorized by the Secretary of War.

Work on the new radio station, recently authorized by the War Department at West Point is progressing rapidly. Efforts are being made to complete the project by July 1.

The broadcasting station will operate at a wave-length of 435 meters and will be located at the Observatory on the hill above the Cadet Chapel. Maj. A. E. Larabee, S. C. U. S. A., will have charge of the work.

Due to shortage of Signal Corps personnel at the Military Academy, Maj. Larabee feels that frequent programs at the start will be impracticable, but hopes to put some Military Academy programs on the air during the summer.

General Stewart, Superintendent of the Academy, is highly enthusiastic over the new station. "It is," he said, "just what the Academy has needed in order that the people who support it may, by degrees, learn something of the varied life that goes on here. We shall try to put on programs that will interest every one. We shall probably have band concerts by our Military Academy Band of 58 pieces, organ recitals, and cadet entertainments such as the color line concerts on Sunday evenings. We shall also have the cadet choir of about a hundred and fifty sing from time to time. Again, we shall have various talks delivered on different aspects of the Military Academy, such as how a boy enters the Academy, and how he lives while here—his drills and studies, his food, his recreation—everything, in fact, that might be of interest to those who are listening."

Applicants for the Second Corps Area, C. M. T. C., who are interested in radio communication will have an opportunity to learn all about the Army's "mother" Signal Corps station at Fort Monmouth, N. J. A camp for the exclusive use of radio and communication amateurs will open there on August 6.

At Fort Monmouth, until recently known as Camp Alfred Vail, the United States Army has its greatest radio engineering and experimental laboratory. These unsurpassed facilities will form the major basis for practical and theoretical training which the C. M. T. C. candidates will receive. Fort Monmouth is also the national headquarters of the Army-Amateur Radio Net Control System, Station 2CX1.

Much of the instruction will employ the short wave loop set operating on the band from 65 to 75 meters, with which Army Radio experts have made phenomenal progress recently. Other experiments which are constantly under way to bring Signal Corps practice to the highest pitch of efficiency will also give the amateurs who attend the C. M. T. Camp a splendid opportunity for technical instruction.

Two chief divisions of the radio instruction have been made for the C. M. T. C. training. The official designation of one is the Radio Operators' Course, which is explained as one of the most thorough and popular of the C. M. T. Camps. It has for its object the training of students to become competent operators and the demonstration of all types of Signal Corps Radio sets.

The purpose of the Radio Electricians Course, says the Signal Corps Bulletin, is to develop radio specialists who not only will understand the efficient operation and electrical principles of all types of Army radio sets, but who will be competent to locate and remedy any trouble which may develop in those sets.

Besides the purely laboratory work the C. M. T. C. students at Fort Monmouth will be shown how Army signalmen establish radio communication from complete field stations within six minutes from the time they reach the location.

Another feature will be the use by the C. M. T. C. students of the giant super-heterodyne set developed by the Signal Corps for communication between airplanes and the ground.

While at Fort Monmouth young men of the C. M. T. Camp will be given the opportunity to see the working out of the new plan to develop a nation-wide amateur radio net to be known as the Army-Amateur Net, centering on Station 2CX1. Those who desire it and can pass the Government tests will later be given a certificate for their home stations designating them as Official Army-Amateur Radio Stations.

The civilian amateur who thinks that four or five high-power broadcasting sta-

tions operating in close proximity are a nuisance, if he takes the course at Monmouth will come back with a greatly altered view of his home radio problems. For he will learn that within the area occupied by a field army it is necessary to employ more than two hundred separate transmitting wave lengths for the radio system. There are more than a thousand transmitters and an equal number of receivers, all of which must function without interference during an engagement.

In set construction, too, the Army has special problems which do not touch the manufacturer who builds apparatus for use in the home. The latter's set is made to be used in a comfortable library. The Signal Corps must build its receivers and transmitters to stand the jolting of transportation in Army wagons, or on the back of pack mules, and to be used out of doors in sunshine, in rain or snow, and to be efficient in the freezing temperatures of Alaska or the humid, tropical climates of the Philippines and Panama.

The establishment of a radio station at Chandalar, Alaska, has been authorized by the War Department. This station will become a part of the system of the Washington-Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph System. The Chandalar Mining Company has offered to assist the Signal Corps in the erection of the new station. The material for the radio station is on hand and only a small sum of money will be involved for incidentals. The work will be rushed while the weather is favorable.

SHENANDOAH MEMORIAL TABLET.

The Secretary of the Navy has approved the placing of a memorial tablet to the memory of those who lost their lives in the SHENANDOAH. This tablet will be placed on the hangar wall of the airship shed at Lakehurst and will be presented by the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the State of New Jersey. The tablet will be cast from the wreckage of the SHENANDOAH. The unveiling will take place during the convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars at Lakewood, N. J., in June next.

BRITAIN'S SECOND NEW AIRSHIP.

The London Times for March 18, 1926, states that Great Britain will start work during the month of April, 1926, on the second large airship of 5,000,000 cubic feet capacity.

One of the features of the airship will

be that the control and observation posts and the passenger accommodation will be built in the hull, instead of suspended from it. There will be accommodations for 140 passengers with a luggage allowance. The vessel's lift will be some 90 tons, which is about three times greater than that of the R33. The engines will be of a new type, and the cruising speed of the airship will be about 50 miles per hour, with a maximum of 70 miles per hour. Her length will be 760 feet and her beam 120 feet.

LT. THOMAS, U.S.N., WINS TROPHY.

The Bureau of Aeronautics announced that Lt. Reginald D. Thomas, U. S. N., R.F., of the U. S. Naval Reserve Station of Squantum, Mass., received the Macaulay Trophy presented by the directors of the Army and Navy Club for flying the greatest number of hours from Boston, Mass., during the year ending May 1, 1926, without injury to planes or personnel. His flying time during the year 1926 was 731 hours and 20 minutes.

SAN DIEGO AIR STATION.

The Naval Air Station at San Diego is cooperating with the city of San Diego in solving their water resource problem. Navy airplanes have made thorough investigations and obtained splendid photographs of San Diego's back country. Photographs were made in particular of the streams in the vicinity of Pamo, San Vincente, and El Capitan dam sites.

NEW FLIGHT RECORD?

What is the world's record for flying time and distance covered during the course of a year? Second Lieutenant Howard M. Fey, A.S., U.S.A., is unofficially reported to hold the record at present, having covered 75,000 miles and spent 935 hours and 40 minutes in the air during a 12-month period. He made three cross-country trips and did not ride on a train during the year.

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PERSONALS

Brig. Gen. Merch B. Stewart, U. S. A., superintendent of U. S. M. A. at West Point, has been elected an honorary member of the New York University Chapter of the National Society of Scabbard and Blade. The initiation took place upon the visit of the student body of the University to West Point on May 8.

Brig. Gen. John J. Carty, O. R. C., was tendered a review by the New York University Cadet Regiment May 7. General Carty, who is the Vice President and General Manager of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, has been responsible for some of the most important inventions ever made in the development of the telephone. During the World War, General Carty was a Colonel on the staff of the chief signal officer of the A. E. F. in France. He has been honored by being awarded the following decorations: Distinguished Service Medal (United States), Officer of the Legion of Honor (France), and Order of the Rising Sun and Order of the Sacred Treasure (Japan). He is a member of the Council of New York University. Following the review, a reception and tea was given in his honor at the Faculty Club by Colonel and Mrs. Russell C. Langdon.

Capt. Elbridge Colby, Inf., U. S. A., on duty at Fort Benning, Ga., was recently presented by Gen. Edgar T. Collins, U. S. A., with a Red Cross honorable service medal for distinguished voluntary work in teaching the principles and practice of life saving methods. The general briefly cited Captain Colby's long record of service in swimming instruction and complimented him upon being the recipient of one of the few medals of this kind that have ever been awarded at Fort Benning.

Mr. Lyman A. Cotton, Jr., of Salisbury, N. C., on May 8, received for his father, the late Capt. Lyman A. Cotton, U. S. N., the decoration of the Commenda della Corona d'Italia from Ambassador di Martino at the Italian embassy. The decoration was conferred by the King of Italy in recognition of the late Captain Cotton's services in rescuing the Italian aviator, Locatelli, and his comrades, off the southern cape of Greenland while accompanying the army round-the-world fliers from Iceland to Greenland. At this time, Captain Cotton commanded the U. S. S. Richmond.

There were present at the Italian Embassy, Mrs. Cotton; her two sons, Lyman A., Jr., and John H.; Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Cotton; Captain and Mrs. Edwin T. Pollock; Captain W. W. Galbraith, director of Naval Intelligence, both officers classmates of the late Captain Cotton; Commanders J. S. Schofield and G. L. Smith; Commander Sommati, Naval Attache, and Commander Scaroni, Air Attache of the Italian Army.

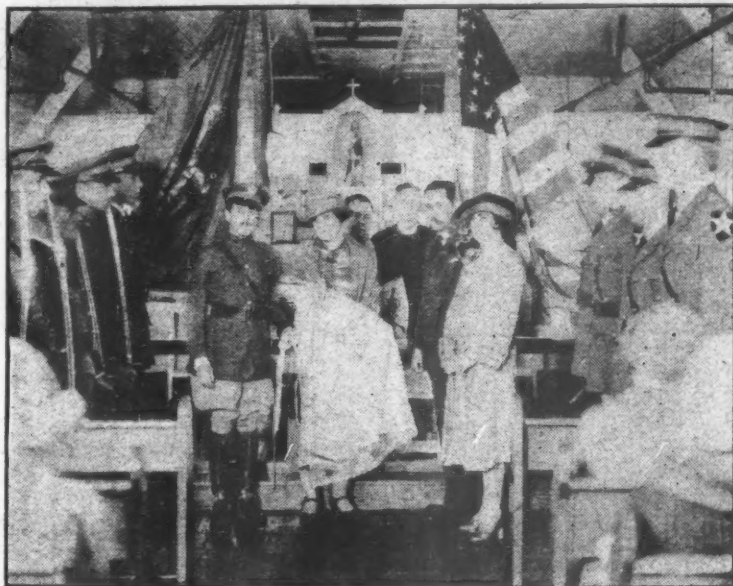
In a letter to the Army and Navy Journal, Captain Pollock paid a high compliment to the character and ability of the late Captain Cotton, saying in part that "His death took away one of the Navy's most efficient officers, who combined the qualities of a sailor, a diplomat, a writer, a poet and a musician. His tact and ability, whether handling the men under him or working under his seniors, were noteworthy. He was a true friend and a fine shipmate."

Brig. Gen. Faroy S. Upton, U. S. A., commander of the 16th Infantry, Fort Howard, Md., will be in charge of the C. M. T. Camp at Camp Meade again when it opens on July 8th, for a month. Approximately 250 Field Artillery students have enrolled for training. During the summer three reserve regiments of Infantry will report for duty. They are the 395th, the 319th and the 313th.

Maj. Gen. Amos A. Fries, Chief of Chemical Warfare Service, addressed the Officers' Reserve Corps of Detroit at noon on May 10, speaking again in the afternoon at the banquet of the Detroit "Sojourners' Club." On the following day Gen. Fries addressed the Chemical Equipment Association in Cleveland, Ohio.

Lt. Col. Francis A. Ruggles, U. S. A., General Staff, made his initial aeroplane flight when at Luke Field, Hawaiian Ter-

A REGIMENTAL CHRISTENING



This unusual ceremony took place in the Catholic Chapel of the Base Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., where Gloria Elena Sapia-Blanco, four months old, was baptized by Father O'Donohoe, who married Gloria's parents, who are First Lieutenant and Mrs. Timothy Sapia-Bosch, of the 20th Infantry, U. S. A. Brigadier General and Mrs. Paul B. Malone, U. S. A., were among those present and in the name of the regiment presented the proud parents with a handsome tea service and Baby Gloria with a silver mug.

ritory, on an inspection trip recently. He and Maj. R. E. M. Goodrick, Department Air Officer, circled the island in a Martin bomber piloted by 2nd Lt. Homer W. Ferguson, A. S., U. S. A. Col. Ruggles was impressed with the speed and comfort of the ride; the trip was made in 110 minutes flying time.

Major Roy L. Scott, U. S. A., executive of the 323rd Medical Regiment, U. S. Army, stationed at Buffalo, N. Y., was guest of honor and speaker May 5 at a dinner meeting of the Organized Reserve Medical Corps, comprising the Medical Corps, Medical Administration, Dental and Sanitary Corps, of Rochester, N. Y., and vicinity. Col. John M. Swan, presided, and also seated at the speaker's table were Major Lester Baker, executive of the 98th Division, and Major S. W. Winfree, executive of the 61st Cavalry Division, O. R. C.

Lt. and Mrs. Elliott B. Gose, U. S. A., announce the birth of a son, Elliott Bickley Gose, Jr., at Camp S. D. Little, Nogales, Ariz., May 3, 1926.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles W. Christenberry, U. S. A., announce the birth of a daughter, Helen Agnes, on April 18, 1926, at Columbus, Ga.

Lt. and Mrs. W. F. H. Godson, Jr., U. S. A., Ret., announce the birth of a daughter, at the St. Francis Hospital, Trenton, N. J., May 3, 1926. Mother and daughter are doing well under the care of Dr. W. J. Harman and Miss McAndrews, R. N.

Mrs. Burdick, widow of Maj. Harold DeF. Burdick, C. A., U. S. A., with her two children, Robert and Dorothy, after spending the winter in Lawrence, Kans., with Major Burdick's parents, has returned to Boston, and has taken an apartment at 10 Remington Street, Cambridge, Mass., where she will make her home.

Four officers of "San Francisco's Own" Regiment, commanded by Col. Frank C. Bolles, U. S. A., are in receipt of orders to report at the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga., for the school course, 1926-27. The officers, who will depart shortly to become students of tactics and the art of war at the great infantry establishment are: Capt. George B. Westcott, U. S. A., commanding the Service Co.; Capt. Carroll M. Gale, U. S. A., Post Exchange Officer; Lt. Warren J. Clear, U. S. A., commanding Co. H, and Lt. Herbert J. Martinson, U. S. A., commanding Co. F.

To replace officers ordered to school and to new stations, the War Department has ordered the following officers to the 30th Inf., San Francisco, Calif.: Capt. Ray B.

Conner, U.S.A.; Francis B. Cauthorn, U.S.A.; Morris H. Forbes, U.S.A.; William McP. Stewart, U.S.A., and Lloyd Zupann, all of whom are graduates of the Infantry School. Captain Zupann is well known in San Francisco, having been stationed at the Presidio with the 30th Inf., for several years prior to his detail at the Infantry School last year.

Lt. and Mrs. Harrison G. Travis, U.S.A., Ret., announce the birth of a son, William Harrison, on May 8, 1926, at Skene Sanitarium, Brooklyn, N. Y. Upon his retirement from active service a year ago, Lieutenant Travis affiliated himself with the A. P. Manning Co., Manufacturers of Electrical Machinery, and he is now located at the factory at Matawan, N. J., in the position of Department Superintendent.

Lt. and Mrs. Stuart Lee Cowles, 13th F.A., U.S.A., announce the birth of a son, Sherrill Duvall, on March 14, 1926, at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Maj. and Mrs. J. W. Boyd, G.S.C., U.S.A., announce the birth of a son, Jesse Wright Boyd, 2nd, on April 24, 1926, at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

Col. and Mrs. Robert H. Rolfe, Q.M.C., U.S.A., of San Antonio, Texas, entertained with their annual "At Home" to the officers and ladies of the Quartermaster Corps at Fort Sam Houston and vicinity, at their residence, 248 Post Avenue, May 5.

The house was decorated with flowers of the season, and Quartermaster Corps silk flags. The guests were met in the hall by Mrs. E. H. Tarbutton, assisted by Miss Marion Corbett. Mrs. Rolfe received in the drawing room, which was decorated with yellow daisies, and was assisted by Mrs. W. F. Herringshaw and Mrs. P. S. Holmes. In the dining room the table was decorated with a silver dish filled with sweet peas and larkspur, and lighted by silver candlesticks with pink tapers. Mrs. J. R. Pourie and Mrs. E. H. Agnew poured coffee and tea. Mrs. E. R. Tompkins and Mrs. R. A. Osmun served salad. They were assisted by Mrs. J. D. Hahn, Mrs. Frank Barr, Mrs. C. H. Gibbon, Mrs. George Steteklub, Miss Maretha Talbot and Miss Frances Smith. In the breakfast room, decorated with roses and snap dragons, Mrs. A. W. Parker and Mrs. L. D. Talbot, assisted by Miss Alice Corbett, officiated at the punch bowl.

The Governor of the State of New Hampshire, Honorable John G. Winant, and Council, recently approved the nomination of Capt. John H. Harrington, C.A.C. (D.O.L.), U.S.A., to be Lieutenant

Colonel, 197th Coast Artillery (A.A.), N.H. N.G. Lt. Col. Harrington is a graduate of the Coast Artillery School, Battery Officers' Course, class of 1925. He has

[Continued on Next Page.]

WEDDINGS

Mr. Robert Nelson Getty, Jr., son of Col. Robert N. Getty, U.S.A., and grandson of the late Gen. George W. Getty, was quietly married on April 10, 1926, to Miss Margaret Moffit Beery at the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Wilmington, N. C. Their honeymoon was spent in New York, Niagara Falls, Washington, D. C., and at Fort Howard, Md. with the bridegroom's sister, Mrs. James N. Peale. They are now at home at 324 South Fifth Street, Wilmington, N. C.

Mrs. Boyd D. Hatchill, wife of Lt. Boyd D. Hatchill, O.R.C., announces the marriage of her daughter, Martha Agnes Pike, to Mr. Ralph King, of Lawrence, Kans. The wedding took place in the M. E. Church at Clifton, Ariz., where Miss Pike held the position of instructor in the high school. Miss Pike is the eldest daughter of former Lt. Col. Emory J. Pike, West Point, Class of 1901, who was killed in action at Vandieres, France, in 1918. She is a graduate of Ohio State University and the first woman commercial law teacher to graduate from that institution. She is a member of Kappa Alpha Theta. Mr. King is a Kansas State man and belongs to Theta Pau.

Miss Miriam Joan Pike is in the graduating class of Ohio State University for this coming June. Her engagement is announced to Mr. Corliss Parry, of Flagstaff, Ariz., also an Ohio University man. The marriage is planned for August.

Col. Pike's eldest son, Emory J. Pike, graduates from Culver M. A. this June and expects to enter Leand Stanford in the fall.

ENGAGEMENTS

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Dorothy Schurman, youngest daughter of Jacob G. Schurman, American Ambassador to Germany, to Lt. James M. McHugh, U.S.M.C.

Miss Schurman, who is 24 years old, was a student at Rosemary hall, Greenwich, Conn., and later attended Bryn Mawr. She has been a great social favorite in Berlin and, with her sister Barbara, was regarded as one of the most eligible of debutantes here.

Lieutenant McHugh is 26 years of age, and is the son of Mrs. A. F. McHugh of Wichita, Kans. He was graduated from Annapolis in 1922, entering the marines. He served at Quantico until October, 1923, and then went to the legation guard at Peking, where he met Miss Schurman, whose father at that time was Minister there.

He was detached from the Peking post last February and came to Berlin. Ambassador Schurman will hold a reception prior to the wedding which will take place May 19. The couple will sail for New York on June 20, later going to Quantico where Lieutenant McHugh will be stationed.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Lt. Edmonston Ernest Coll, U.S.N., and Miss Lois Fisher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Fisher of San Diego, Calif. The date for the wedding has not been set. Lieutenant Coll is the son of Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Coll of Perry, Mo., and was graduated from the Naval Academy in the class of 1922.

Mr. and Mrs. Gorge S. Parker of San Diego, Calif., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Margaret Parker, to Lt. Charles Binford Gary, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Colorado. Early June will witness the wedding. Lieutenant Gary is the son of Rev. and Mrs. Hugh T. Gary of Pueblo, Colo., and was graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in the class of 1919.

Chaplain and Mrs. Charles F. Graccer, U.S.A., announce the engagement of their daughter, Evelyn, to Ena. Harold Herman Tiemroth, U.S.N. No date has been set for the wedding.

MAGAZINE PAGE

FASHION NOTES

ONE style that is gaining in popularity every day is the polka-dotted dress. A distinct advantage of the polka-dot is that it is equally as becoming in muslin and voile as it is in the more expensive materials, such as crepe or satin. A great favorite just at present is the black and white or the navy blue and white polka-dotted gown, which is becoming to everyone. However, all the possible color combinations, such as red dots on a background of white or blue, or black dots on a background of bois-de-rose, are being used very effectively.

Black and white, a leading color scheme this season, is being used with charming results in checks of silk and wool. The shepherd plaid is being shown in some of the smartest models.

The sweater costume for sports wear is a leading fashion of the season, and pale shades combined with darker tones of the same color are the latest in this mode.

Georgette crepe is being used to a great extent this season for day-time gowns as well as for the more formal frocks. Black and navy blue are very successful colors for these georgette models. A band of taffeta around the hem of the skirt and on the sleeve cuffs makes quite a fashionable trimming for dresses of georgette, and this combination is being largely featured.

Sleeves continue to be long and are considered in better taste than the shorter ones, but the short sleeve undoubtedly will be chosen for comfort when the hot weather begins in earnest. A late style in short sleeves is the cap sleeve which was so popular two or three seasons ago.

Despite every forecast to the contrary, dresses continue short, in fact, they are shorter than ever, and even the more conservative are raising the dress hem to a certain extent.

The small hat still continues in favor for sports wear, but the larger hat is unquestionably coming into prominence for afternoon wear. Black or pastel shades of horsehair hats are being revived this season for the garden party and afternoon tea. The majority of the larger hats are trimmed very simply with grosgrain or velvet ribbon.

Rhinestone initial pins are being used as decorative novelties on coat lapels, on scarf ends, or on close-fitting cuffs. Monograms are also being featured in jade, with rhinestone borders. Taffeta of different patterns is being used as an applique on day dresses in the darker shades.

RECIPES

MUFFINS.—One-quarter cup of lard or butter, ¼ cup sugar, 1 beaten egg, 1 cup milk, 1½ cups flour, ½ teaspoon salt, 4 teaspoons baking powder. Cream lard, sugar and salt together, then add eggs and milk. Add baking powder and flour, sifted together. Beat until smooth and bake in a hot oven about twenty minutes. This recipe will make about 14 muffins.—A. E. B., Washington, D. C.

MUSHROOM SAUCE.—One cup mushrooms, ¼ cup butter, ½ teaspoon lemon juice, ¼ cup flour, 2 cups consommé, salt and pepper. Drain and rinse mushrooms. Chop finely one-half mushrooms. Cook five minutes with butter and lemon juice. Drain mushrooms, brown butter and add flour. Stir well and when brown add gradually consommé. Cook 15 minutes, add mushrooms, cook 2 minutes; season and serve hot.—C. P. G., Boston, Mass.

STUFFED POTATOES.—Bake potatoes and let cool. Cut them lengthwise and scoop out with spoon, being careful not to break skins. Mash, moisten with hot milk, add one tablespoonful butter, ½ teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon pepper, and one-half cup grated cheese. Refill skins, sprinkle cheese over top, put in oven and bake until cheese is melted and a golden brown. Serve very hot.—Mrs. F. V. Johnson, Tampa, Florida.

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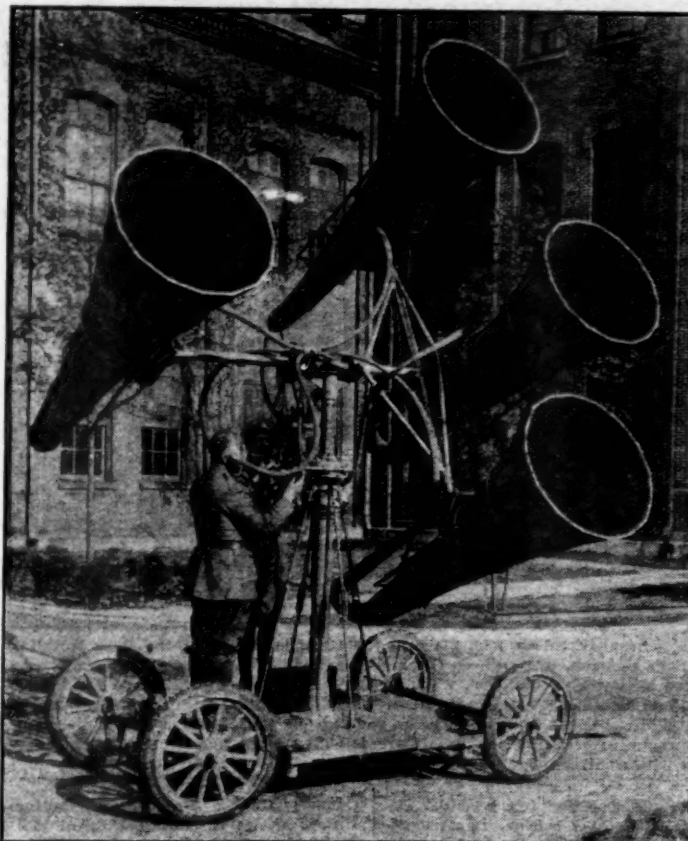
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This improved sound locator is being constantly experimented with by the Coast Artillery. In recent tests at Fort Monroe, aeroplanes attempting to reach the fortifications under cover of darkness were detected nine out of eleven times. The soldier in the left foreground listens through the two horns on the vertical plane; the one in the background through those on the horizontal plane. They turn the horns until the sound come equally in each ear. Searchlights cooperating are equipped with scales similar to those above the heads of the soldiers. When the horns have located the sound, the searchlight scale is made to coincide with the horn scale. When the light is turned on the approaching planes are illuminated by the beam. It is possible to detect them miles away.

**IN THE JOURNAL
60 YEARS AGO**

(Excerpts from the Journal of May 12, 1866.)

War Cloud in Europe.

They seem disposed, over the water, to make an all-summer job of the German dispute; and really, so far as time is concerned, a war grand enough to convulse the Continent could be begun, continued and concluded, before Peace Commissioners had got their quills mended. Upon the whole, the news is still warlike. It is true that the story of the London Times about a stormy session of the Austrian Cabinet, and a resolve of the Emperor for war, and the recalling of the Austrian Minister from Berlin—is found to be a speculator's concoction, designed for "operating" (as lying and stealing are called now-a-days) on the stock market. Still, there are signs of war in the seven days news, as well as signs of peace.

Officers' Privileges.

The Secretary of the Navy, in answer to a resolution of the Senate, asking whether and by what authority Navy officers are debarred from the privilege of visiting Washington for personal appeal to the President in their own cases, replies that whenever an individual enters the military service of the country, in the Army or Navy, he necessarily surrenders the rights and privileges which other citizens enjoy, and becomes amenable to military law and discipline; that any suspension of military control over an officer or private is an indulgence that may be modified or withdrawn without infringing upon his rights as a citizen; that it is only an indulgence that any officer on pay is at any time "Not on duty," and this permission may be withdrawn at any time, and if the interest of the service demands it, an officer may be kept continually on duty without infringing or impairing his rights or privileges, and that this specie

of control is essential to military discipline.

Aids to Grant.

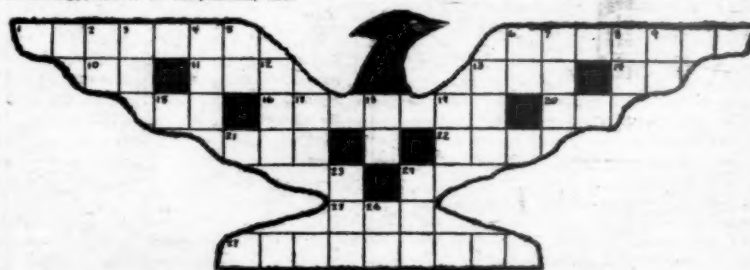
The following named officers are announced as Military Secretaries to Lieutenant-General Grant, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel: Second Lieutenant Ely S. Parker, Second U. S. Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Adam Badeau, Fourth U. S. Infantry.

"IRONSIDES" FUND GROWS.

The "Save 'Old Ironsides' Fund," which is being raised under the chairmanship of Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, U. S. N., is steadily increasing. More than \$2,000 was added to the fund by the school children of Washington, D. C., who were allowed to contribute as a result of a special ruling made by the District of Columbia Board of Education at the request of the Army and Navy Journal.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Submitted by Lt. Edward H. Walter, C. E., D. O. L., U. S. A., School of Mines and Metallurgy, Univ. of Mo., Rolla, Mo.



HORIZONTAL.

1. Officer wearing this insignia.
4. A person commissioned in the Army or Navy.
10. Recent President who was a Colonel (abbr.).
11. Viper.
12. Undue worry.
14. Point of the compass (abbr.).
15. Army regulations (abbr.).
16. High ranking Naval officer.
18. Component of a regiment (abbr.).
21. Absent with leave (abbr.).
22. Traffic signal (colloq.).
25. One and only (abbr.).
27. An Army fighting organization.

VERTICAL.

2. Low ranking Army officer (abbr.).
3. Elms.
4. Organ of hearing.
5. Seal (abbr.).
6. Officer of the Day (abbr.).
7. Term used in pricing automobiles (abbr.).
8. Within.
9. Corps of Engineers (abbr.).
12. Foot of an animal.
13. Wholly.
17. Deputy Lieutenant (abbr.).
18. Weather.
19. Air Service (abbr.).
23. Bed.
24. Duty away from troops (abbr.).
26. Associate in Arts (abbr.).

PERSONALS

[Continued From Page 897]

been on duty as Instructor with the 197th Coast Artillery (A.A.) since July 26, 1925.

Major and Mrs. Charles F. MacDonald, M.C., U.S.A., have returned to the First Cavalry Camp, Marfa, Tex., after a very enjoyable tour of the Pacific Coast, consuming about a month. They left Marfa on April 3 and went to El Paso and Juarez and then to Globe, Ariz. From the latter place they went by auto over the Apache Trail to Roosevelt Dam and on to Phoenix, Ariz., which was described as a wonderfully interesting trip, beside being one of the best scenic roads in America. From Phoenix they went to Pasadena and Los Angeles, thence to Hollywood, where they saw the inside of the moving picture enterprise. They visited Santa Monica, Venice, Long Beach, and San Francisco, staying in the latter city for a week and visiting outlying districts. They returned to Los Angeles via steamship line and then by rail to El Centro and other places through the Imperial Valley of the United States and thence to Tucson, Ariz., and back to Marfa.

Mr. B. C. Lockwood who has been visiting for several weeks in Canada has returned to Detroit, Mich., where she has taken an apartment at the Hotel Plaza.

Maj. L. W. Redington, Q. M. Corps, U. S. A., who recently tendered his resignation as an officer of the Army to take effect May 15, has been on duty in the office of the Quartermaster General since last August as Chief of the Administrative and Cemetery Divisions. Major Redington transferred from the Infantry to the Quartermaster Corps in 1921, and last year completed a tour of duty in the Philippines. He is a Californian, and first entered the Regular Army as a Major of Infantry in September, 1920. He previously served in the National Guard of Hawaii.

Ensign and Mrs. George B. Gelly, U. S. C. G., announce the birth of a son, George Clifford Vaughn, at St. Joseph's Infirmary, Atlanta, Ga., on March 23, 1926. Before her marriage in Atlanta, Ga., in June, 1925, Mrs. Gelly was Miss Margaret Vaughn. George Clifford Vaughn Gelly is the winner of the cup, Class 1925, U. S. Coast Guard Academy.

Chaplain John T. Axton, Chief of Chaplains, U. S. A., will spend Sunday, May 16, at Fort Washington, Md., and, with Chaplain George F. Rixey, will participate in the exercises of the Post Sunday School and morning worship. At the morning preaching service the Church Attendance Cup will be presented to Company "M" 12th Infantry. This cup is provided by the commanding officer, Maj. W. H. Simpson, as an encouragement to regular attendance at the various religious services at that station. Company "M" has maintained the highest average and the cup becomes their permanent possession.

ACTIVITIES OF SERVICE WOMEN

ARMY WOMAN HONORED.

Mrs. John Singleton Switzer, wife of Col. Switzer, U.S.A., was made an honorary member of the Brattleboro (Vt.) Woman's Club at the observance of the 30th anniversary of the Club on May 6. Mrs. Switzer has been president of the club for two years, but as she is leaving Brattleboro soon she was succeeded by Mrs. Murray M. Tucker, who was elected at the meeting. After the routine of reading the minutes, Mrs. Switzer gave her report, speaking of the position the club holds in that community and thanking the members for their support during the two years she had been president.

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THE NATIONAL MEMORIAL FOUNDATION.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Memorial Foundation was held at the society headquarters, 1916 G Street N. W., Washington, D. C., on May 5. The President of the Memorial, Mrs. James B. Burbank, is now at her summer home in Pittsfield, Mass., where the work of the society will be carried on all summer in cooperation with headquarters in Washington. At the last meeting Mrs. Eli Helmick was nominated and since has become a vice president of the society.

The National Memorial Foundation is primarily a living memorial to the deceased soldiers, sailors and marines of the United States—a grateful and practical commemoration of their services to the country, expressed not in monuments of stone and bronze but by services to those for whom they can no longer care.

One July day in 1921, Mrs. James B. Burbank picked up a New York paper to note that it contained three pages relating to the Dempsey-Carpentier prize fight at Jersey City. In an obscure corner of the same paper was a news item concerning the death, in destitute circumstances, of a soldier of the World War, whose great achievements and heroic bravery as a member of the so-called "Lost Battalion" had earned for him the Distinguished Service Cross, the Croix de Guerre and the Medaille Militaire. His name stood large for some time in the press dispatches, then the memories of such things grew dim, and, attacked by tuberculosis in lungs weakened by German poison gas, he sickened and slowly died, a forgotten man.

This set a train of thought in motion and a mental picture was seen by Mrs. Burbank of the agonies of war, of its deprivation, of the widows and orphans suddenly bereft to face the world alone, of the endless red tape in official circles, of the difficulty often of obtaining speedy justice in this great republic, of the inadequacy of relief and of the insufficiency of reward for service. On July 13, 1921, she gathered about her, under an apple tree near her historic home on Brattle Farm, Pittsfield, Mass., several women and to them she imparted what had become a fixed purpose in her life. It was there that day that the National Memorial Foundation was established. It was on

FT. LEAVENWORTH RECITAL.

THE "President's Day Recital" held annually by the Fort Leavenworth, Kans., Music Club was particularly unusual this year. The excellent operatic voice of Mrs. Gynther Storaasli, wife of Chaplain Storaasli, will be badly missed at Fort Leavenworth next year. Her chosen selections were beautiful, as were the choral selections in which she took part. Chaplain Storaasli is the choral director.

The Fort Leavenworth Music Club has had a splendid Women's Chorus this year: Mrs. Stuart Godfrey, wife of Maj. Godfrey, and Mrs. Charles Meals, wife of Maj. Meals, excellent pianists of professional calibre, have delighted audiences monthly, as has Mrs. William Bryden, wife of Maj. Bryden, with her violin.

The program which was arranged by the president of the club, Mrs. Frank C. Benson, wife of Maj. Benson, was a resume of the program during the year and proved to be one of the most beautiful of the season.

Mrs. Jerome Pillow, wife of Lt. Col. Pillow, and Mrs. Storaasli opened the program with a duet from Madame Butterfly. Mrs. Meals played three piano numbers by Schuman, Palmgren and Ditt. The Women's Chorus, directed by Chaplain

SPECIAL NOTICES

PROSPECTIVE VACANCIES ENLISTED Detachment, R.O.T.C., Purdue University, LaFayette, Indiana. One motor sergeant, five privates. Motor experience desirable, but not essential for privates. Monetary allowance, quarters and rations. Can live comfortably and reasonably. State service, age, qualifications, whether married. Address P. M. S. & T. A & N J MAY 15 721

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Dec. 13, 1923, over two years later, that it was incorporated in Washington, D. C.

The society was founded in memory of the service of the soldiers, sailors and marines of America, who in peace and war, by their suffering, death and achievement command the undying gratitude of their countrymen. It is for those in want, hardship or misfortune, whether they be dependent mothers, widows or orphans, or the disabled and honorably discharged of the military or naval forces, who have served, are serving or shall serve and who may not be eligible to the benefits of other relief societies.

The present officers of the society are Mrs. James Brattle Burbank, president; Mrs. Charles McK. Saltzman, Mrs. Harry Taylor, and Mrs. Eli Helmick, vice presidents; Mrs. James Brady Mitchell, assistant treasurer; Mrs. Frank Winston Coe, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Alfred Maybach, recording secretary; Mrs. John W. Joyes, chairman, Organization Committee; Mrs. Hafry C. Barnes, chairman, Relief Committee, and Mrs. Grace G. Herring, Field Director. The officers are all women closely associated with the Red Cross, Army Relief, American Woman's Legion, Auxiliary of the American Legion, Army and Navy League, Associated Charities and others, who recognize that the Foundation covers a field which is outside the limitations of their organizations. There is no duplication of work, but the closest cooperation.

The Memorial Fund is made up largely of small donations from many enthusiastic people, most of them making their gifts annual offerings in memory of a dear friend or relative. Memorial contributions in memory of the following have recently been received by the Foundation: Mrs. W. F. Hubbard, George Hyde Page, Henry D. Page, Blanca G. Hoskins, Gen. Arthur Murray and Lt. Col. Sherman A. White.

The National Memorial Foundation is now approaching its day of days, Memorial Day. This is the day chosen by the society as the fitting time for all contributions to its fund to be garnered. Having as its slogan, "A Million Dimes on Memorial Day!" the goal of the society is that eventually on that day, every man, woman and child in this country shall do tribute to the Patriot dead by presenting an offering, however small, to aid in carrying on this worthy cause.

Storaasli, sang "Hey, Lassies Hark," "Summer Breezes" and "The Whip-poor-will. Mrs. Harvey Higley, wife of Maj. Higley, whistled an accompaniment to the Whip-poor-will.

A trio composed of Mrs. Pillow, Mrs. Joseph Hatie, wife of Maj. Hatie, and Mrs. Joseph Stilwell, wife of Maj. Stilwell, sang negro spirituals, responding to encores with "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot." Maj. Walter Moore sang a group of three songs.

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SPECIAL NOTICES

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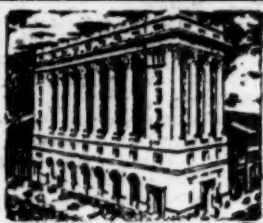
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WHO DON'T HAVE TO OWN THE CAR TO BE LIABLE for damage to PROPERTY and PERSONAL INJURIES inflicted WHILE DRIVING and are more than ever exposed if in AN OFFICIAL CAR.

The government cannot be sued, and the victim who would be given damages by a jury in a suit brought jointly against the driver and officer would make no effort to collect from the enlisted man.

Further, it should be realized that his rank and position demands EXCESS COVERAGE, as the officer would be sued for at least \$30,000 in case of permanent injury to a pedestrian.

There have been over 15,000 FATAL personal injuries per year for the past three years, 42 per day, nearly 2 per hour, and each was a potential damage suit. There have been twice as many persons INJURED by automobiles during the same period.

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FINANCIAL DIGEST.

By Raymond V. Sykes.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD has made as great, or greater, strides as any railroad in the country since the return to private operation from government control, according to an analysis just prepared by Hodenpyl Hardy Securities Corporation. Ten years ago the road was bankrupt and in the hands of receivers, while today it is in a strongly entrenched financial position with current assets in excess of current liabilities of over \$14,000,000. It is earning its fixed charges more than one and one-half times over and is showing a high rate of return on both preferred and common stocks.

Gross earnings per mile of line have increased from \$3,914, for the year ended June 30, 1916, to \$17,833 for 1925, a gain of exactly 100 per cent. Within the same ten years over \$345,000,000 of earnings have been plowed back into the property in maintenance of way and structures and equipment, until the road today is in excellent physical condition and operations are on a highly efficient basis. It is now possible to reduce the operating ratio materially, which means that a larger percentage of gross earnings will find its way into the balance available for interest and dividends.

At the same time the above is being accomplished, Missouri Pacific has acquired control of other roads and has apparently lined up the organization of what will be one of the largest railroad systems in the United States. Missouri Pacific controls the New Orleans, Texas & Mexico, which in turn controls both the International Great Northern and the San Antonio, Uvalde & Gulf, and it controls the Texas & Pacific Railway. Jointly with the Western Pacific Railroad Corporation it controls the Denver & Rio Grande Western. It also has a half interest in the Utah Fuel Company. The system as now operated totals about 15,500 miles and is the largest system west of the Mississippi with the exception of the Southern Pacific, which has a slightly greater mileage. There is the possibility that a number of other smaller roads will be taken into the system when the final consolidation is carried out.

The Missouri Pacific First and Refunding 5's, 1965, offer a very high grade investment. The General Mortgage 4's, 1975, are lower in grade but meet ordinary investment requirements and their position is steadily improving. The preferred stock has an accumulation of 38 1/2 per cent in unpaid dividends. Last year the stock earned \$10.75 a share and so far this year earnings are exceeding that rate. The equity in undistributed earnings of controlled companies for 1925 equalled over \$5 a share on the preferred stock, which is not included in the above figure.

The accumulation of 38 1/2 per cent equals \$27,822,538, and instead of paying out this amount in the form of dividends it may be considered that the money has been put back into the property and is shown in the surplus which exceeds \$43,000,000. It would be sound practice to pay off the accumulated preferred dividends by issuing additional preferred stock, or some other security, to the amount necessary and charging that against the surplus. The general capitalization readjustment that would probably accompany a consolidation would afford an excellent opportunity to effect this. Consequently, the preferred stock has excellent speculative possibilities.

LIABILITY ON OFFICIAL BONDS.

In order to end the misunderstanding which has existed among many officers of the Army regarding the liability on official bonds, Secretary of War Davis, on May 10, issued an official communication on the subject which makes the matter perfectly clear. Mr. Davis says:

1. An officer who is under bond to the United States is primarily liable to the United States for any amount for which the surety upon his bond may be held. It is not possible to hold the surety on a bond without also holding the principal; and on the other hand it is not possible to relieve the principal without relieving the surety also. In substance an official bond reads:

"Know all men by these presents, That we,

John Doe, Capt. F. D. . . . as principal, and the Richard Roe Bonding Company . . . as surety, are held and bound unto the United States of America in the penal sum of \$. . . to the payment of which sum, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators, and successors, jointly and severally, by these presents.

"In witness whereof, the parties hereto have executed this instrument under their several seals."

"(Signed) Joe Doe (Seal)."
"(Signed) Richard Roe Bonding Company (Seal)."

If the Government has to rely upon the bond for protection, and in fact collects from the surety, the surety in every case has a right in turn to collect the same amount from the officer as principal. In fact, before an official bond is ever executed by a surety company the officer to be bonded, in his application for the bond, expressly agrees not only that he will indemnify the surety for any payment that the surety may be required to make by reason of the bond but for any expense incurred by the surety in that connection. His agreement is usually in substance as follows:

"In consideration of the execution of the said bond by the Richard Roe Bonding Company, I do hereby agree . . . to indemnify the said company from and against any loss and expenses of whatever nature or kind which said company shall or may, at any time, sustain or incur, in consequence of having executed said bond."

2. There seems to be a widespread misunderstanding on this subject, many officers of the Army apparently believing that if the Government can recover from the surety on an official bond, the officer bonded is thereby released, and surety are jointly and severally bound. But the fact is that the principal and surety are jointly and severally bound, and while the Government may sue either one or both, it is the usual practice to sue the principal and the surety jointly in the same action.

3. To put the matter a little differently, there seems to be an impression on the part of many officers that an official bond is in effect insurance against loss by the officer bonded through any official transaction covered by the bond. This impression is wholly erroneous.

4. This matter is brought to the attention of all officers of the Army for their information because of the effect which such a misapprehension may have upon their action when faced with the duty of protecting the rights of the United States in any situation in which an official bond is involved.

THE AIR CORPS BILL AND WHAT IT MEANS

[Continued From Page 1]

the total appropriations which are now authorized for the Regular Army. There is no question but that the sentiment of the country supports this proposition. This sentiment is strong and it reflects the need for placing aviation on a solid basis in this country, and there is no doubt in my mind but that the people are not only willing, but desire to pay for an Air Corps within reasonable limits, and this bill is economically reasonable.

Aside from this development program, the bill provides that the Air Corps of

the Army shall, in the course of time, be composed of flying officers, and that the Chief of Air Service shall always be a man who either is a flying officer or has been so rated. From the standpoint of the physiological effect on the officers and men in the Air Corps itself, it is extremely important that these provisions be carried out. These propositions are only in line with the same principles followed in the other branches of the Army.

Of course, for a few years perhaps, the Chief of the Air Corps will be a somewhat younger man than are the Chiefs of other branches of the Army, but this will not in any way handicap the development of the Air Corps. The Committee feels, and I feel, that on the other hand it will do a great deal just at present to further its advancement.

Cooperation Necessary.

The temporary rank provided for officers of the Air Corps is merely an expedient which is resorted to to meet an unusual situation in the Air Service. I am of the opinion that if the War Department and the Congress will cooperate in working out a better situation with respect to promotion in the Army, together with modification of the laws effecting retirement which are intimately related to promotion, that the necessity for temporary rank in this or any other arm will not exist.

In conclusion, I want to take advantage of this opportunity to express to all of the members of the Committee on Military Affairs and to the members of the House of Representatives, the appreciation which I feel at the manner in which they have all responded in helping out in the solution of this difficult problem. The bill is now in the Senate, where I assume it will be modified in some respects, as the Senate bill which had already been reported to the Senate by the Committee on Military Affairs, differs widely from the one which we passed through the House. However, I feel that the modifications will be of such character that the conference committee which will have to meet for the adjustment of the differences will be able to reach an agreement that will probably produce a better bill than either the one which passed the House or the one which will pass the Senate, for it is a fact that generally out of the differences which arise the compromise which is finally reached is better than the extreme views of the contending sides.

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IF THE BUILDING of your Retirement Fund there is a helper who performs the miracle of working harder and harder every day and who never takes a vacation.

This faithful and energetic servant is *Compound Interest*. If you aim to accumulate \$25,000 over a period of 30 years, which invested at 6% would augment your retirement pay by \$125 a month, you need save only \$9,039.60, or 36% of the total. The balance of \$15,960.40 is the fruit of compound interest.

We have prepared a table showing the monthly and annual savings required to accumulate estates of \$25,000, \$50,000, and \$100,000. You will find the table valuable and writing for it incurs no obligation.

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BUSINESS

MISSISSIPPI-WARRIOR SERVICE.

Brig. Gen. T. Q. Ashburn, U.S.A., Chairman, Advisory Board, Inland Waterways Commission, has received from the Mississippi-Warrior Service a check for \$46,298.51, being the excess funds derived from profits on operation during March. A preliminary report indicates that there will probably be similar results in April.

RIVER BOAT RECORD.

Word was received at the War Department that the Steamer Wynoka and five tow boats operated by the Inland Waterways Commission made a trip from Minneapolis to St. Louis in 78 hours, averaging 9½ miles per hour down stream. The distance covered per hour far exceeded the hopes of the engineers in charge of the test. It was thought that an average of about six miles per hour would be the best that could be done.

PANAMA CANAL TRAFFIC.

During the month of April a total of 425 ships transited the Panama Canal. Tolls amounted to \$1,917,457.11.

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Many members of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps now are using our Investment Savings Plan to put their savings into 7% First Mortgage Bonds and get the full rate of bond interest on every payment. If your savings average \$10, \$20, \$50 or more a month you, too, will find this plan both practical and profitable.

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THE ARMY AND NAVY IN BUSINESS

By BRIG. GEN. A. C. DALTON, Q. M. C.
Assistant to the Q. M. General.

There is a widespread popular impression that the officers of the Army and Navy are by the nature of their training and environment so unaccustomed to the transaction of business activities that they are generally unfitted to engage in commercial business occupations. This popular impression is generally accepted by business firms and has proved a great handicap to officers of the Military and Naval Services in securing positions with commercial firms upon leaving the service. The rigid physical requirements of the service, and the statutory provision limiting the age at which officers may be retained on the active list, result in the transfer from the active list to the retired list of many officers who are still fitted to engage in active business occupations. Many officers who have reached the statutory age of retirement, as well as many who have been retired by reason of physical disability, are still mentally and physically capable of engaging in many of the ordinary business and professional activities of civil life. This widespread popular opinion respecting their unfitness for business life generally results, however, in practically preventing the majority of the officers on the retired list obtaining employment in civil life of a character that is commensurate with their ability or with their actual knowledge of business practices which they have acquired during their military service in connection with carrying on the business activities of the Army and Navy.

Approximately one-fifth of the National income is expended by the War and Navy Departments and by activities of the Government that are under the management and control of these two departments. Practically all the business of these two great departments of the Government, and the activities under their direction, are carried on by the commissioned officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard Service, either on the active or the retired list of these services. The business management of the Panama Canal is under the direct supervision of an officer of the Army, and this great business enterprise of the Government has been brought up to its high standard of efficiency during the past two or three years by reason of the exceptional business ability and acumen of a Colonel of the Engineer Corps who recently resigned this important office to accept a highly lucrative position in civil life. It will be recalled that this great work was accomplished under the business management and direction of a Lieutenant Colonel of the Engineer Corps, who succeeded to this enormous task after the practical failure, from a business viewpoint, of men who were regarded as outstanding figures in commercial life. This Lieutenant Colonel, now Major General George W. Goethals, U. S. A., has been successfully engaged for several years in important commercial engineering and business projects.

The World War gave an opportunity to many Army and Navy Officers to demonstrate their business knowledge and ability in the conduct of large business transactions, and particularly as they were brought into immediate contact and were required to work along parallel lines with some of the most outstanding men in the business world of America.

FORMER OFFICERS IN BUSINESS.

Gen. R. C. Marshall, Jr., now general manager for the Contractors Association of America, was a Captain of Coast Artillery at the outbreak of the World War. He was placed in charge of the construction activities of the Army and under his business management and supervision construction work covering every special and technical activity in the commercial engineering fields was successfully and efficiently accomplished with an aggregate expenditure the first year of the War of approximately \$420,000,000.

The President of the Radio Corporation of America, Major General James G. Harbord, U.S.A., retired, received his business training in the Army. Gen. Harbord was the organizer and business manager of one of the greatest business organizations in Europe during the World War, the great American Service of Supply which was responsible for the supply and transportation of the American Army abroad. This great enterprise involved the employ-

ment and utilization of practically every commercial activity and agency for the production of raw materials and finished products of every character. Gen. C. R. Krauthoff, U.S.A., was the General Purchasing Agent for his great organization. Gen. W. D. Connor occupied the position analogous to that of Business Manager for Gen. Harbord. It is an inevitable fact that this great business enterprise in Europe was conducted under the practically exclusive control and supervision of officers of the Army although many of the major activities were under the immediate operative direction of outstanding men in commercial and business life including Gen. Atterbury, now President of the Pennsylvania Railway, and Gen. Dawes, now Vice President of the United States. The tributes which these men have paid to the business ability and acumen of Army officers are matters of public knowledge as well as official record.

The management of the great business organization of the Federal Government, which has resulted in more real economy in the administration of the business affairs of the Government than has ever prevailed previous to its creation, has been from its inception under the personal management and direction of Gen. Herbert M. Lord, U.S.A., retired. The manner in which this great Governmental business activity has been conducted has received the approbation of the business men of America as well as of the President and the Congress, and the people. Gen. Lord's principal assistant, who is the Chief Coordinator for Supply and Transportation of all the Government Departments and agencies, is Brig. Gen. Henry C. Smith, U.S.A.

The President of the Inland Waterways Corporation, which was created by Congress for the purpose of giving Government aid in the development of our Inland Waterways, Barge, and Canal System by demonstrating that it was possible to utilize inland waterway transport communication economically and efficiently and make of it an integral part of our National Transportation System, is Brig. Gen. T. Q. Ashburn, U.S.A. The Director of the Veterans' Bureau of the Government, which directly controls all expenditure for the benefit of the veterans of the World War, including a great hospitalization and rehabilitation system, and the conduct of a great insurance business, is Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, who resigned his commission in the Regular Army after the World War to engage in business in civil life.

A former Colonel in the Army retired for physical disability is now the Vice-President of one of the great mail order houses in the middle west; another Lieutenant Colonel of the Army now holds a similar position in one of the greatest agricultural implement manufacturing concerns of America. A recent outstanding example of confidence in the business ability of the Army Officer is shown by the fact that Lieut. Colonel Clarence O. Sherrill, Engineer Corps, formerly in charge of Public Buildings and Grounds in our National Capital, has become business manager for the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, at a salary approximately four times greater than that paid him by the Government.

The above outstanding examples of officers of the Army who have received their preliminary business training in the Army, does not, however, give a true picture or indicate that only a limited number of officers have real business ability and acumen that is comparable to men engaged in commercial business enterprises. There are several thousand officers in the Army and the Navy engaged in the conduct of the minor business enterprises of these two great departments all over the civilized world, the business activities, as distinguished from the purely military or naval activities, of every post, camp, station, navy yard, and arsenal, are as economically and efficiently conducted as any other business enterprise in the communities where they are located.

CERTAIN HANDICAPS EXIST IN SERVICES.

There are certain handicaps placed upon Army and Navy officers in the conduct of their business that do not prevail in civil life, such as restrictions and limitations of Congressional acts, decisions and rulings

of the Comptroller of the Treasury, and principally the established rules and methods governing the appropriation of funds for the maintenance of these establishments from year to year only, all of which render it almost impossible for any extensive projects, no matter how well conceived or how sound from a business standpoint, to be carried into effect with the same degree of freedom as prevails in commercial or business life.

There are several factors that prevail in the conduct of commercial business that are practically prohibited in the conduct of governmental business. The governmental business does not permit the same freedom of action which is followed in business life. There are no "promoters," or "go-getters," in the Army or Navy. There is no opportunity for advertising campaigns that call attention to individual or corporate activities as prevails in civil life.

Many of the methods of conducting the business of the Army and the Navy, and particularly the methods employed in accounting for funds and property of the United States, were highly approved and frequently later adopted by the representatives of commercial firms who gained their first knowledge of Governmental business practice during the World War.

In conclusion, it is safe to state that there are no business enterprises in the commercial world, comparable in scope and character to those of the Army and the Navy, that are more efficiently and economically directed and supervised, and considering the handicaps of legal restrictions and the system of checks and balances which prevail in the transaction of Government business, it is believed that no group of business men in civil life could better transact the business affairs of these two great departments.

SUPPLIES FOR NAVY PURCHASED.

During the coming three months the Purchase Division of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts will be in the market for several important purchases. One set of bids will be opened for about forty-two tons of canned apricots, and another for some three hundred and fifteen tons of canned peas. Another set will be for over one hundred thousand yards of sheeting and nearly thirty-five thousand made-up sheets; still another will be for nearly forty-five thousand yards of toweling.

OFFICERS TO GET PAY WITHHELD BY McCARL.

The Senate on May 13 passed the bill (S. 2596) validating payments to officers of the Army and Navy for commutation of quarters, heat and light, and of rental allowances on account of dependents.

The measure, already passed by the House, gives victory to the several hundred officers in both Services whose pay has been withheld by Comptroller General McCarl to offset allowances for dependents during the war. It provides that such allowances prior to July 1, 1923, were valid, and that amounts obtained by stoppage of pay to offset these allowances shall be refunded.

When the President attaches his signature to the bill, the way will be open for the officers affected to file claims with the Treasury Department. It is known

LABOR PRESIDENT TO VISIT CAMPS.

Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, has accepted the invitation extended by the Secretary of War for him to visit one of the Citizens' Military Training Camps during the summer. Mr. Green has many pressing business matters to attend to and has been unable to say which camp he will inspect, or at what time he will make the inspection.

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Hill 253

One disabled French tank, one captured German machine gun, and one enterprising Yankee private smashed an enemy counter attack near Cunel, on October 7, 1918.

The medal of honor, awarded John L. Barkley, Company K, 4th Infantry, cites the usual "intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty"—the facts being that this cool soldier, after repairing the machine gun, mounted it on the tank, climbed aboard and sat patiently under barrage fire until the Germans were abreast of his position, when he opened fire and completely broke up the attack.

And ten minutes later, still perched stubbornly in the tank, he repeated the act—thereby enabling our forces to gain and hold Hill 253.

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3. For the R. O. T. C. student—a round-trip ticket this summer to Europe on a first-class steamer—with \$50 toward expenses.
4. For the reserve officer or National Guardsman—a uniform made to order in accordance with the new uniforms regulations.

PARTICIPANTS IN THIS ESSAY CONTEST ARE REQUESTED TO SEND IN THEIR NAMES SO THAT FURTHER INFORMATION MAY BE MAILED TO THEM FROM TIME TO TIME.

LIBERAL COMMISSIONS

Mr. Marvin's articles are attracting nation-wide attention and more people than ever are eager to read the Army and Navy Journal to keep abreast of his startling revelations. This reader demand is as strong in civilian life as in military circles and men, women and children can make considerable extra money by taking paid-in-advance subscriptions for this service newspaper.

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